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STATE WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: tomorrow fog, 59-64. Tomorrow: partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-64. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 59-64. Tomorrow: cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-64. (12-14). COPENHAGEN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 59-64. (12-14). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 59-64. (12-14). Yesterday's temp. 59-64.

27,910

Nixon Tells U.S. Democrats Pose Tax-Rise Threat

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—President Nixon said yesterday that the Democratic-controlled Congress and his Democratic rival, George McGovern, are both pushing the country toward higher taxes while his own goal is "no tax increase in the next four years."

In a speech over the CBS, NBC and Mutual radio networks, in time slot paid for with Republican campaign funds, the President told the voters: "This government does not need any more of your income and it should not be allowed to take any more of your salary and your wages in taxes."

Mr. Nixon said there is a "clear and present danger that excessive spending by the Congress might cause a congressional tax increase in 1973."

He called upon Congress again to approve his proposed \$250-billion spending ceiling for the current fiscal year, a ceiling which many Democrats say would give him too much power over outlays, and which will come up for a test in the House on Tuesday.

Beyond that, he said he "will veto even bills whose purpose I agree with, if I conclude that the price tags of those bills are so high that they will lead to tax increases."

The President asserted that Sen. McGovern's spending plans "would add \$100 billion to the budget and would require the largest tax increase in America's history."

By contrast, he said, "My goal is not only no tax increase in 1973, but no tax increase in the next four years."

Mr. Nixon did not quite say in his speech that he would make no proposals in a second term that would require a tax increase.

He limited himself to saying that "the new budget I am preparing, for next year, will be a no-new-tax budget; that I shall make no promises in this campaign which would require an increase in taxes, and that 'federal spending can be held down and in my budget this year and for the next four years, spending will be held down.'"

The President did take issue. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Both men are highly regarded in European capitals and their election underscores the importance London attaches to strengthening community institutions. They will resign their present jobs in time to take up their new assignments in Brussels on an. 1, when Britain, along with Denmark and Ireland, join the expanded European Economic Community of nine nations.

The commission, which will have 10 members, is charged with drawing up proposals for common market policies and presenting them to the Council of Ministers, the market's supreme decision-making body. The commission provides day-to-day administration of market policies and implements decisions taken by the ministerial council.

"Europeans" The members appointed to the commission are required to act as "Europeans" rather than as agents of their own governments. Before taking office, they must swear that they will not be influenced in their decision-making by any national interests.

Both Sir Christopher, former Conservative member of Parliament and son-in-law of the late Winston Churchill, and Mr. Thomson, who has served in Parliament for 20 years, have long been active in the struggle for British Common Market membership.

Mr. Thomson resigned as a spokesman on defense earlier this year when Roy Jenkins quit his post as deputy leader in protest over the party's anti-market stance.

The appointment of Mr. Thomson, who negotiated with Europe last year, was regarded as particularly significant. As a dedicated pro-European in the divided Labor party, Mr. Thomson resigned as a spokesman on defense earlier this year when Roy Jenkins quit his post as deputy leader in protest over the party's anti-market stance.

The soundings were taken by national opinion polls on behalf of the Conservative anti-Common Market Information Service, the first poll on the subject. A British Labor-Norway rejection of the Common Market.

support for EEC Declines in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—An opinion poll published today indicated declining popular support for Britain for entering the European Common Market.

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CAPITAL ATTACK—A Cambodian M-113 armored personnel carrier burning in downtown Phnom Penh on Saturday after an infiltrating Communist unit attacked the city.

Uganda-Tanzania Pact Made Public

Amin Confirms Treatment Of Asians Will Be 'Normal'

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Idi Amin yesterday confirmed in a communiqué his pledge to treat non-citizen Asians left in Uganda after the Nov. 8 deadline he set for their expulsion "properly and in a normal manner."

In a joint communiqué issued here at the end of a 17-hour state visit by Liberia's President William Tolbert, President Amin also said he regards the Uganda-Tanzania peace agreement, signed in Mogadishu, Somalia, earlier last week, as a basis for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The communiqué said President Tolbert first approached President Amin on the issue three weeks ago in view of the "humanitarian aspects involved."

President Amin had told him then that no expelled Asian would be "at any time molested."

Yesterday, President Amin reiterated his position as set out in his telegram to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier last week.

In it he pledged that the Asians would not be "molested or otherwise oppressed" if they failed to leave by the Nov. 8 deadline.

The communiqué said, "In addition to these considerations contained in the telegram, the non-citizen Asians who are unable to leave Uganda within the required time will be treated properly and in a normal manner while arrangements are being concluded for their departure."

President Amin, however, expressed the wish to be assured by the British government that the United Kingdom will in turn do everything possible to complete within the required time the departure of the non-citizen Asians for whom the United Kingdom has responsibility."

On the Uganda-Tanzania issue, the communiqué quoted President Amin as saying he regards the Mogadishu agreement as "an adequate basis for the re-establishment of brotherly relations between the two countries."

Peace Terms Tanzania and Uganda announced the terms of the five-point pact last night.

It calls for both East African neighbor countries to withdraw their troops from their common frontier by Oct. 15, cease hostile propaganda against each other and refrain from harboring forces operating from the territory of one nation against the other.

The document was released simultaneously in Mogadishu, Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, and Kampala, the capital of Uganda.

The agreement also called on each side to release nationals of the other country.

For West Germany, this means finding a formula which grants East Germany the sovereignty it wants, while allowing Bonn to foster its concept of "the unity of the German nation."

East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker welcomed the Indian move as "an important step, which would have a positive effect not only on relations between the two countries."

In an interview with the official ADN news agency quoted in today's press, Mr. Honecker said: "It does not require great powers of imagination to recognize that the new phase in the development of friendly relations between India and the German Democratic Republic will also have a positive effect on those processes in the world, including Europe, serving peace and détente."

The White House dismissed the Times' report as sheer speculation. Some observers, however, have interpreted Mr. Thieu's recent reiteration of his rejection of the Communist proposals as an attempt to convey to Washington Saigon's unhappiness with developments in Paris.

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India Grants Recognition to East Germany

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—India today became the most important non-Communist country to grant full diplomatic recognition to East Germany, as the two countries agreed to raise their diplomatic representations to embassy level.

The West German government, in a statement issued in Bonn, regretted the Indian decision.

The announcement, which had been expected, came only a few hours before West Germany's special envoy Egon Bahr flew to Moscow for discussions about his negotiations with East Germany on a general treaty between the two countries.

Up till now, Bonn has managed to use these negotiations, which resume on Wednesday, as a means of blocking recognition of East Germany by third countries, by pleading that the two Germanys must first put their own relations on an even keel.

Seeking a Formula For West Germany, this means finding a formula which grants East Germany the sovereignty it wants, while allowing Bonn to foster its concept of "the unity of the German nation."

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U.S. Reveals Paris Trip Kissinger, Reds Meet In 19th Secret Session

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, accompanied by his chief deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., met in Paris today in another round of secret talks with North Vietnamese negotiators, the White House announced.

The presence of Gen. Haig, just back from Saigon, where he briefed South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on the progress of the negotiations, fueled speculation that the discussions centered on Mr. Thieu's future.

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After Controversial Years

GIs in Sweden: Deserters No Longer

By Seymour M. Hersh
STOCKHOLM (NYT). — Ask Robert L. Angelo, who deserted the Army more than four years ago, when he was last home and he lingers a moment, looks around his office above one of Stockholm's main streets and says, "This morning."

Angelo, a former sergeant, is one of the nearly 700 young American deserters and draft dodgers who fled to Sweden during the peak Vietnam war build-up years, when draft calls and military levies were high.

They came one by one, throughout the late 1960s from military bases in West Germany, the United States and rest-and-relaxation spots throughout Southeast Asia. In the beginning, there was controversy over Sweden's decision to grant them asylum and over Pentagon studies describing the deserters not as war fakes but as disciplinary problems.

More than 400 of the men still reside in Sweden, but no longer as deserters and in most cases—no longer as Americans.

Now they are becoming Swedes. Robert Angelo, for example, whose family resides in Miami Beach, Fla., expects to become the first American deserter to be given formal citizenship by the Swedish government, an event that could take place within a year.

Fluent in Swedish, he is now a full-time government employee and co-director of the American Exile Project, a deserter counseling group operated by the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization bureau.

Middle-Class Life

"A deserter who makes it here is no longer a deserter," Angelo said in a recent interview. "He's got a job or a house in the suburbs and settles into a middle-class life. Not everybody here is running from a middle-class existence."

The notion that American deserters would someday begin joining Swedish middle-class life might have provoked scorn or laughter in Stockholm a few years ago, when local newspapers and citizens were full of complaints over the high crime rate among the American exiles, and the shocking— to Swedes—use of marijuana and hashish.

Official government statistics confirm that the Swedes had some cause for concern.

From 1967 to 1970, 110 of the 675 officially registered American exiles had been involved and punished for crimes, 49 of them involving drugs and 36 connected with theft; 53 Americans were sent to jail and 28 were deported.

"In the beginning," William Leth, an official of the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization Service, explained diplomatically, "perhaps many thought there were other reasons for their coming here than politics, and many citizens—particularly older citizens—did not like them. But now things are much better with the exiles—they are much more together with the Swedish."

Older American

One older American who has lived in Sweden for the last five years noted that "nobody worries about the Americans anymore." But in the late 1960s, he added, there were complaints that stem-

med in part from a general disappointment in the Americans. "There's a strong tradition of taking in political refugees in Sweden," the American said. "These people are thought of very highly, but the American deserters weren't put into the same category by the people. Why? Because they weren't grateful. They complained and they broke down. Some were malcontents and demanding. They didn't like learning Swedish—yet East European refugees would go through without a complaint."

Angelo didn't disagree with that assessment of the initial American behavior, but offered a more sympathetic reason.

"In 1968 and '69, when most of the guys came," he said, "we didn't have the advantage of two sexes; we were all young men in an age group that is more prone to get into trouble."

"Most of the guys had absolutely no experience of living on their own," Angelo said. "You had Momma, school, the Army and then here we were. Some of the guys had to learn how to feed themselves for the first time. Many had no college education. It was hard; most of the people fought it, though some didn't."

Political

Michael D. Powers, 23, fled from his home in Brooklyn five years ago after being drafted. He's perhaps the most political member of the Swedish deserter community and has been active in the international peace movement.

He sees some of the early problems faced by deserters as an inevitable result of their Army experience. "You got to remember," he said, "that most of

the young people in America are into dope. A lot of guys were forced to deal in it here as a way of making a living in the beginning. They would ask themselves, 'How am I going to support myself?' and dealing in dope was what you learned how to do in the Army."

Powers now divides his time, he said, between the peace movement and the University of Stockholm, where he is studying economic history. His adaptation to Sweden came easily, he said.

But politics seems to have a secondary interest, at best, for most of the deserters still in Sweden.

Larry C. Cornett, 25, grew up in Richmond, Va., and deserted the Army nearly three years ago.

Unlike the other deserters who were interviewed at random, Larry Cornett expressed doubts about his future with no hesitancy. "I'm sort of up in the air," he said. "I'm settled, married to a Swede—we'll have a kid in February—but I want to go back."

Cold and Still

He said the Swedes in Stockholm seem cold and stiff. "You find yourself becoming shy, unlike in America," he said. "It's like no other place in the world; in most places, you can sit in a bar and get together."

Ironically, he said, many of his fellow deserters are also seemingly less friendly. "They consider themselves Swedes now," he explained, "and they've got a little bit of their coldness."

Cornett, who earns about \$100 a week selling subway tickets for the Stockholm Transit System, told why he deserted the Army. "It wasn't fear," he said, "it was just that war."

Deepest in 6 Months

B-52 Raids Over N. Vietnam Respond to Attacks in South

(Continued from Page 1)

killed in the battle Friday, about half of them by air strikes, but the South Vietnamese also suffered heavy casualties with initial reports listing 20 government troops killed and 120 wounded.

Attack Near Pleiku

Also in the Central Highlands, the Saigon command reported that a heavy North Vietnamese attack, 12 miles southwest of Pleiku, forced government troops to abandon their position.

The South Vietnamese 3d Infantry Division, regrouped and back in action after disintegrating in the battle for Quang Tri in May, recaptured the northern town of Tien Phuoc yesterday, a government military spokesman said. The town had fallen to the North Vietnamese a month ago.

Government soldiers destroyed a Soviet-built PT-76 amphibious tank outside the town before making the final push into the streets with virtually no resistance.

U.S. Brig. Gen. Ronald J. Fairfield Jr., deputy commander of the Saigon Regional Assistance Command, suffered minor back and arm shrapnel wounds during an enemy mortar attack Friday, 25 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command reported.

Saigon Attacks McGovern Again

SAIGON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The United States Embassy again has protested a series of attacks on Sen. George McGovern that were broadcast on South Vietnam's government television and radio stations last week, according to an embassy spokesman.

An initial series of vituperative attacks against the Democratic nominee broadcast in August and September stopped after an earlier "informal contact" between the embassy and the television station.

But last week a somewhat milder series of attacks on Sen. McGovern was broadcast. The latest, read by an announcer, called him a "madman" and said that the proper place for him was in a "psychological hospital rather than the too-broad political arena."

French Probe 2 Corruption Accusations

But Public Prosecutor Rejects Many Others

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The public prosecutor's office said yesterday that French courts will be asked to investigate two alleged cases of corruption raised by former government official Gabriel Aranda, but that most of his other charges do not warrant legal inquiries.

This was the first word from justice authorities on how they will probe what Mr. Aranda called a "black file" of 136 documents implicating 48 French public figures in corruption.

The prosecutor's office issued a statement saying that provincial courts have been asked to follow up allegations involving a 1970 avalanche disaster and a supermarket construction permit obtained by a Gaullist deputy who has been removed from party ranks.

Housing Projects

It said it will also refer to the Justice Ministry for further consideration photocopied documents on certain public housing projects.

But it added, "The other documents handed over by Mr. Aranda cannot, such as they are, warrant the exercise of legal action."

President Georges Pompidou's government was badly shaken when the Aranda affair broke last month. It set loose a new series of alleged scandals at a time when the Gaullist party was trying to wipe away the mark of old scandals.

Mr. Aranda, aide to former Housing and Supply minister Alain Chalandon, has been charged with theft of documents from the ministry.

Cleaning the Stables

His stated aim in releasing the documents to the press was to "clean out the stables of the kingdom," but President Pompidou, in a fierce counterattack at a press conference Sept. 21, related stories designed to portray Mr. Aranda as mentally unstable.

Mr. Aranda said he had documents showing that "the lust for profit" was responsible for the avalanche disaster in the French Alps which killed 42 people. He said a permit was granted for the construction of an ill-fated chalet in a known avalanche corridor.

The supermarket case involves charges that a Gaullist deputy took money in exchange for intervening with the Supply Ministry to get a building permit for a supermarket chain.

Bombings in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (AP).—Bombs damaged a number of buildings in two Argentine cities yesterday, the eve of the fifth anniversary of Che Guevara's death. No injuries were reported. Ten bombs exploded before dawn in Cordoba, 550 miles northwest of here. A branch of the First National City Bank of New York was among buildings damaged. In Avellaneda, 12 miles south of Buenos Aires, a bomb partly destroyed the front walls of a church school.



HAPPY ENDING—After escaping from kidnapping, six children and their teacher pose with two policemen and state education minister (right) near Melbourne Saturday.

Teacher, 6 Girls Escape

2 Men Seized in Australian Kidnapping

MELBOURNE, Monday, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Victoria police have detained two men for questioning in connection with the kidnapping of six girls and a teacher from a country schoolhouse last Friday, a police spokesman said this morning.

Victoria State's top police had been called into the hunt for two men who held the teacher and students for 15 terror-filled hours for a ransom of \$1.2 million.

The spokesman said one of the men was detained following a raid on a house in Bendigo, 96 miles north of Melbourne, and was being brought to police headquarters here for questioning.

The second man, picked up in Melbourne, was already being questioned at police headquarters by detectives, he added.

The spokesman declined to comment further.

Locked in Truck

The teacher, Mary Gibbs, 19, and the six girls, aged from five to 11, were bundled into a truck outside the tiny village school at Faraday, 70 miles north of here Friday, and spent nearly 15 hours locked inside the vehicle on a

deserted road in bush country. They escaped at dawn Saturday when the teacher kicked open the vehicle's door. The two men, who had left a note demanding the ransom on a school desk, left their prisoners unguarded for about three hours, saying they were going to collect the money.

Description

The Victoria State government had arranged to hand over the ransom through Education Minister Lindsay Thompson, but police now believe the two kid-

nappers fled in panic, leaving the seven in the red bread delivery truck.

Police issued a sketch of one suspect, built up from a description given by Miss Gibbs. As soon as the teacher and the six girls stumbled from the bush to safety Saturday, police threw up road blocks throughout the state and combed a 100-square-mile area of bush country north of Melbourne.

Troops involved in an army exercise in the district assisted them.

Italian Police Discover Body Of Hijacker Inside Airliner

RONCHI DEL LEGONARI, Italy, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A young man who commanded an Italian airliner and demanded \$340,000 and safe passage to Egypt was found dead inside the plane yesterday, hours after a shootout with police.

Authorities said that they found a parachute in his suitcase, indicating that he might have planned to bail out with the money during the flight to Egypt.

Three policemen boarded the plane about 4 a.m. and found the hijacker's body outside the cockpit, a 25-caliber pistol beside him. He had suffered one bullet wound.

Police said later yesterday that the young man shot to death after hijacking an Italian plane Friday was a former paratrooper from the nearby city of Udine.

The police said that the hijacker was identified as Ivano Boccaccio, 21, by his father.

Motives Unclear

Authorities said that they were not sure of Boccaccio's motives. "He never mentioned political or any other sort of motives," District Attorney Bruno Pascoli told reporters.

The hijacker boarded a plane of the Italian domestic service Aerotrasporti Italiani (ATI) at Ronchi del Legonari, Trieste's airport.

As the plane neared Venice, Boccaccio demanded first that the plane land at Venice and that the ransom be brought to him. He later demanded that it return to Ronchi del Legonari.

He allowed the six passengers to leave the plane while he waited for the ransom. Two crewmen escaped on the pretext of getting a drink of water. The third fled through another exit while Boccaccio was distracted by the first escape.

Grenade Tossed

The hijacker then hurled a hand grenade out a window. Three policemen worked their way forward beneath the fuselage of the plane and fired numerous shots at Boccaccio. He fired, striking one officer in the hand, then fell back out of sight.

On Mr. Pascoli's orders, police waited until early morning before entering the plane. They found Boccaccio dead.

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Kissinger, Reds Meet in Paris In 19th Secret Talks Session

(Continued from Page 1)

ed Mr. Kissinger's last secret visit here, on Sept. 26. That trip also was announced by the White House.

Members of the North Vietnam delegation suggested that newsmen call again tomorrow about the Washington report. They said the negotiators were out of their offices today. Officials at the U.S. Embassy said all "about Mr. Kissinger's whereabouts had to come from the White House."

At the peace talks' last semi-public meeting, on Thursday, the Communists again insisted that the Saigon regime should be replaced by a tripartite provisional government.

Thieu Assails Red Bid

SAIGON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—President Thieu has again denounced the Vietnamese Communist's peace proposal for a three-segment coalition government in the South.

In a message read over the national radio last night to all Vietnamese of Cambodian origin, on the occasion of a religious holiday, Mr. Thieu called the Communist plan "a wicked design."

"Our army is winning on all battlefields, and is determined to defeat the Communists," he said. "I resolutely guarantee the South will not fall into Communist hands. Having despaired of a military victory, however, the Communists have been trying to put forth a wicked design, a political scheme proposing a ceasefire and three-segment government. I know you will not be deceived."

Hanoi Denunciation

HONG KONG, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Hanoi today described President Nixon's statement that the Vietnam peace negotiations were at a delicate stage as an attempt to fool world opinion.

The official North Vietnam news agency, VNA, in a French-language broadcast monitored here, indicated that Hanoi did not regard the talks as being close to a settlement.

It blamed the deadlock in the peace talks on the "obstinate and waste stand" of Mr. Nixon in rejecting the latest Communist proposal for a three-way provisional government in the South.

The VNA statement indicated that in secret parleys the United States was not discussing a solution that included the resignation of President Thieu.

It said the Viet Cong wanted genuinely free elections but "the American side, through the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, is trying by every tortuous means to avoid elections."

Civilian Named To Rule Angola

LISBON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Portugal has appointed a civilian governor-general of Angola the African territory where it has been fighting nationalist guerrillas for 10 years.

Fernando A. Santos e Castro, chairman of the Lisbon Municipal Council, succeeds Col. Camilo Augusto Babocho Vaz.

His appointment marks a switch in the policy of strict military control in Angola. Mr. Santos e Castro is a 50-year-old agricultural engineer who gained a reputation as a successful administrator of Lisbon.

He was born in Funchal, Madeira, and educated in Angola's capital, Luanda. He has spent most of his career in the Agriculture Ministry and has represented Portugal in various international organizations.

French Drug Conviction

VERSAILLES, France, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A 22-year-old high-school teacher, Patrice Fromy, was sentenced here yesterday to five years' imprisonment, with one year suspended, on charges of drug usage and of supplying drugs to young people of the Versailles region.

Virginia Will Get Flood Relief Aid

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon Friday declared the state of Virginia a disaster area after five deaths were reported in three days of torrential rain.

Low-lying areas of Richmond, the state capital, with a population of 275,000, were flooded for the second time in four months. Six main highways and 300 secondary roads were flooded, mainly by waters of the James River, which runs through the heart of Richmond.

Mayor Thomas Billey said that an estimate of flood damage could not be made before tomorrow. But he said that it probably would be about \$1 million.

Ban on 2 Arab Groups Protested in Germany

DORTMUND, West Germany, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—About 10,000 leftist demonstrators today staged a march here to protest last week's ban on two Palestinian organizations by the West German government.

The demonstrators included hundreds of foreign workers and students.

The ban on the Palestinian organizations—one for workers, the other for students—was Bonn's latest restrictive measure against citizens from Arab countries working or studying in West Germany. It follows last month's Palestinian commando attack on Israel's Olympic team in Munich.

Nixon Repeat Vow to Avert Rise in Taxes

Sees Fiscal Threat Posed by Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

however, with the view of, as called them, "some prompt economists," who say that he putting on the spending has too late to ward off a tax increase in the next four years.

These economists' comments tell them that the federal's graces on the books today, if those that Mr. Nixon has projected already, will cost well beyond what present laws will bring over the next few years, with the economy at full employment.

The most recent such view was overruled by the former chief of Mr. Nixon's own Council of Economic Advisers, Paul McCracken. It concluded existing programs plus the cost \$1.5 billion more than taxing taxes will bring in employment in 1975.

The President, however, said his speech yesterday that "holding spending at a range, requiring a tax increase over the next four years."

"There is nothing... inevitable about a tax increase in 1975 beyond," he maintained.

Mr. Nixon delivered his speech from his retreat in Camp David.

Congress, he said, "operates as a family would if all individual family members out on their own, spent what they wanted or signed up long-term payments for the things they desired, without regard to the total income of the family and the total of the all of the members of the family were running up on their own."

He complained that "Congress not only does not consider total financial picture when votes on a particular spending bill, it does not even consider mechanism to do so if it is not to spend more than it takes in." "This is why the spending ceiling vote next week will be critical," he said.

Amin Repeat 'Normal' Vow

(Continued from Page 1)

the other seized on a number charges over the past 15 months. Foreign Minister Omer A. Ghaleb of Somalia, who organizes the peace talks, signed the Thursday night along with other Ministers John Malesse, Tanzania and Jumahe Kibwe Uganda.

The pact will inhibit the efforts of Milton Obote, ousted of the Uganda's president, months ago by President Amin. Political sources said, Mr. Obote took political asylum in Tanzania. President Amin blamed him for his exile supporters for month's invasion attempt in Tanzania.

Tanzania will free four Ugandan soldiers held since he fighting last year and seized in transit.

Uganda will release more than 12 Tanzanian civilians, some whom have been held for months, plus a shipment of arms taken off an airplane Entebbe airport two weeks ago.

In Kampala, Britain's Uganda Resettlement Board chair Sir Charles Cunningham, yesterday said that both the Ugandan and the British depots of non-British Asians are at present being refused on permits to Britain.

He said he would pass on the representations to the British government on his return to London today.

Airline officials said there have been a further increase in the number of Asians coming forward to buy tickets for flight to Britain this weekend, and the first time since the aid began the number flying out likely to exceed 1,000 a day.

Answering questions, he said had received many representations on subjects outside the scope of the board.

They included the position of the estimated 12,000 to 15 Asians here who have been deprived of their Ugandan citizenship, and of the British depots of non-British Asians are at present being refused on permits to Britain.

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Heroin Smugglers Held in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP).—Federal narcotics agents said yesterday they had traced a heroin smuggling ring that extended from Pittsburgh to the Middle East and served as supplier to dealers in several large American cities. Eleven suspects were arrested.

"The heroin came from Lebanon through a Lebanese national," said John O'Neil, special agent in charge. "The courier would fly in from Lebanon through New York directly to Pittsburgh, where he met with organized crime heads."



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In simple terms, the Nixon Doctrine does two things. First, it calls for a foreign policy of negotiation with our enemies instead of confrontation. Second, it calls for the self-reliance of our allies, instead of relying solely on U.S. military support.

What it really means is that America will no longer be a "world policeman," involving us everywhere—militarily and economically—expending our natural resources and straining our national budget.

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In fact, President Nixon maintains that real peace is only achieved through strength. Therefore, America's military guard is always up, and the President will never do anything to weaken our NATO alliances.

But the President's new policy does mean that we must redirect our priorities toward programs at home and face the constant challenges of the 1970's—environment, education, urban redevelopment, housing and the health care of our people.

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President Nixon deserves your support. To vote for the President, apply at the nearest Embassy or Consulate or Military Base for the Federal Post Card Application for an Absentee Ballot; or write directly to the County Clerk's office in your home state for a ballot.

Or, you may contact one of the offices of the Committee for the Re-election of the President listed below.

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Obituaries

Erik Eriksen, 69, Premier Of Denmark From '50 to '53

ESJEBERG, Denmark, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Former Danish Premier Erik Eriksen, 69, died in a hospital here early yesterday. Mr. Eriksen, who headed a Liberal-Conservative coalition government from 1950 to 1953, was admitted to the hospital a few days ago for a weak heart.

He entered the Folketing (parliament) in 1925. His first cabinet post was as minister of agriculture in the 1945-47 Liberal government of Knud Kristensen. He became leader of the Liberal party and held its reins until 1965, when he retired.

Born on his family's farm at Esbjerg, Eriksen remained active in the farm's management throughout his career.

His main political achievements were the preparation of a constitutional reform program, later approved by a national referendum, which abolished the country's upper house of parliament and paved the way for female succession to the throne.

His government also played an important role in accustoming the country to membership in NATO after neutrality for most of 200 years.

Salomon Lefschetz

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 8 (NYT).—Solomon Lefschetz, 82, one of the world's most eminent mathematicians, died Thursday in the Princeton Medical Center after a brief illness.

Recognized as the architect of the algebraic aspects of topology, the geometry of forms, Mr. Lefschetz taught at Princeton from 1924 to 1953, when he retired.

In 1965, Mr. Lefschetz was awarded the country's highest scientific honor, the National Medal of Science, "for indomitable leadership in developing mathematics and training mathematicians." His other awards included the Prix Bordin of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, the Doherty Prize of the American Mathematical Society, the Antonio Feltrinelli international prize of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei of Rome and the Order of the Aztec Eagle presented by the Mexican government.

Indicative of the position he held in the world of mathematics was a research conference in

1964 convened in his honor by some 40 scholars representing institutions in 16 countries and Europe. Again in 1968, an international symposium on differential equations and dynamical systems was held at the University of Puerto Rico in tribute to him.

Born in Moscow, he received a degree in mechanical engineering from the Ecole Centrale of Paris in 1905. He came to this country in 1907. Mr. Lefschetz then worked for three years as an engineer with the Westinghouse Corp. of Pittsburgh. But his career as an engineer was terminated by an accident in which he lost both hands.

He turned to mathematics and received his Ph.D. from Clark University in 1911 and taught at the University of Kansas for 11 years before going to Princeton.

Mrs. Katharine Rockwell
NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Mrs. Katharine Lambert Richards Rockwell, 81, a theologian and a former executive of the Young Women's Christian Association, died Friday in a nursing home in Hartford, Conn.

She was the widow of William Walker Rockwell, librarian and professor of church history at the Union Theological Seminary who died May 30, 1958.

Mrs. Rockwell combined teaching with work for the YWCA. She was a 1913 graduate of Smith College and then became national secretary of the YWCA. She obtained a Ph.D. in religion at Smith and taught there for five years, 1922 to 1924.

Cliff Hall

ENGLEWOOD, N.J., Oct. 8 (NYT).—Robert Clifford (Cliff) Hall, 78, stage and radio comedian widely known as the straight man in Jack Pearl's old radio, series featuring Ray on Munchausen, died Friday in Englewood Hospital of throat cancer.

He was the "Sharlie" in the query "Was you dere, Sharlie?" so often used in the radio script by Mr. Pearl after Mr. Hall contested the veracity of one of Mr. Pearl's tall stories.

Mr. Hall was born in Brooklyn and had a long career on stage and radio that ended in 1968 when he retired to the Actors Fund Home of America here.

His stint with Jack Pearl ran on radio for 15 years with the Munchausen character as the mainstay but the two were together for almost 30 years in theater work.

Dr. Clarence A. Manning
PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., Oct. 8 (NYT).—Dr. Clarence A. Man-

Tito to Reduce Size of Yugoslav Communist Party

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (NYT).—President Tito declared yesterday that Yugoslavia's million-member Communist organization was too large and said that several hundred thousand members could be ousted to make it a disciplined, vanguard party.

The 89-year-old leader, in an interview with Dasa Janakovic, editor of the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, complained of a deterioration in the Communist party in recent years. The party, he said, must be reorganized from top to bottom.

"This is not in any sense a move backward to some Stalinist or other concept," he added. "It is something completely different, something that is necessary in the present phase because of the situation, because of attempts from all sides to disrupt our socialist development."



Erik Eriksen in a 1971 photo, when a bust of him was unveiled in the Danish parliament in Copenhagen.

ning, 78, associate professor of Slavic language and literature at Columbia University from 1952 until his retirement in 1958, died here Wednesday.

In World War I, Dr. Manning was a sergeant in the intelligence police corps attached to the translation section of the military intelligence division of the general staff. He then became a member of the School of Slavonic Studies of the University of London and a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and of the Slavonic Institute of Prague.

Dr. Manning held decorations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Lithuania. His books included "Ukrainian Literature: Studies of the Leading Authors," "Soldier of Liberty, Czarist Russia," "The Siberian Prisoner" and "Russian Influence on Early America."

George N. Cohen

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—George N. Cohen, 86, who collaborated with the late Frank Lloyd Wright in the design and construction of the Guggenheim

Museum, died on Wednesday. He resided in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Mr. Cohen, president of the Eichel Contracting Corp. and an expert in building structures of concrete, gave Mr. Wright the idea of using Gunitex as a substitute for the heavier structural concrete.

This permitted the realization of Mr. Wright's design for the Guggenheim. Mr. Cohen worked with the noted architect for 10 years on the problem of constructing the museum, distinctive for its invaginated shape.

Adm. Fred Kirtland

ROSLYN, New York, Oct. 8 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Fred Kirtland (ret.), 79, commander of the battleship Alabama in the Pacific in World War II, died Saturday.

Adm. Kirtland took command of the new Alabama in 1943 and used its radar to make the first contact with a large group of Japanese aircraft in the battle of the Marianas. The ship participated in the bombardment of various enemy-held islands. After leaving the Alabama, he helped set up a naval operating base on Okinawa.

Violent Crime Growing Faster In U.S. Suburbs Than in Cities

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Violent crime in America's suburbs is increasing nearly twice as fast as in large cities. But suburban crime rates, on a per-capita basis, are still so low that even at the present rate of increase there is no chance that suburbanites will soon be in as much danger of violence as city residents.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 1971, crimes of violence in the 57 cities with more than a quarter-million people rose by 7.5 percent over 1970, while in the suburbs the increase was 18.4 percent.

But what the numbers really meant was this: For every 100,000 people in the suburbs, 206 were victims of violent crimes. In the large cities the number was 1,048.

In the residential middle-class suburbs in the New York metropolitan area, violence is so relatively rare that local police spend only a small amount of their time on it compared to crimes against property.

"Violence? Gosh, it's so rare here it's like asking me how many rabies cases we've had in the last 20 years," said Chief Stephen Baran of the Greenwich, Conn., police. "More and more people are

out walking at night, for their health."

That is not to say that suburban police have nothing to do, or that residents are not worried about crime. Burglary, which has been increasing for years and is now at epidemic proportions in many areas, is the serious crime that consumes the most local police time and attracts the most attention.

The FBI report for 1971 showed that the 7.5 percent increase in violent crime in the cities amounted to 31,000 cases, while the 18.4 percent rise in the suburbs represented only 10,000 crimes—and the suburban population, outnumbering the big-city population 66.9 million to 42.6 million.

Misleading Figures
Another misleading aspect of crime statistics is the inability of overall "suburban" figures to differentiate between residential suburbia and those areas whose urban character would be obvious were they not dwarfed by a major city.

Many suburban areas have noted increases in armed robberies of gas stations, motels, restaurants and other business establishments, often near highway exits that are away from residential areas.

But street crime remains rare except for the run-down Central areas of such suburban cities as Yonkers, White Plains and New Rochelle, N.Y., or Bridgeport, Conn.

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Security Strict for Berlin Trial of Alleged Anarchist Leader

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The strictest security precautions in postwar West Berlin surrounded the trial tomorrow of a 31-year-old man charged with founding an anarchist group suspected of bomb attacks and bank robberies.

Korvald Named Premier, Ending Crisis in Norway

OSLO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Norway's long-lived political "crisis" virtually ended yesterday when the Storting parliament elected a new prime minister. His government is a minority coalition of three center parties and it will be charged with the task of negotiating the common market deal with the European Community in the wake of Norway's referendum rejecting membership.

The "crisis" in this placid and able country of 4 million was brought about by the vote 12 years ago that turned down entry to the market.

Premier Trygve Bratteli of the labor party said that he would resign if the country voted "no" and he carried out his promise.

of murder, bank raids, arson and theft in West Germany over two years. It has also been linked with bomb attacks earlier this year in which four United States soldiers died and more than 40 people were injured.

Most of the alleged hard-core members, calling themselves "the Red Army Group," were arrested this summer. They include two other alleged leaders, Andreas Baader, 29, and Ulrike Meinhof, 38, mother of three children.

The group named its aims as organizing armed resistance against the capitalist system. Its slogan was "Destroy what is destroying you."

Security for the trial includes bricked-up windows, bullet-proof glass panes, a ban on cameras and thorough personal searches.

Following threats by leftist extremists to disrupt the trial, police with machine pistols and dogs will surround the building during the proceedings, which are expected to last three months.

More than 300 witnesses are expected to testify.

Mr. Mahler gave up a successful legal practice, specializing in financial and tax irregularities, in 1967 to devote himself to the burgeoning leftist student movement. He defended some of its early leaders.

After the attempted assassination of former student leader Rudi Dutschke in 1968, Mr. Mahler was in the front rank of a protest march against the headquarters of newspaper magnate Axel Springer which erupted into violence.

W. German Aide Goes to Moscow

HAMBURG, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr left for Moscow today for three days of political discussions with Kremlin leaders. The talks are expected to center on relations between East and West Germany.

His trip is seen here as potentially decisive for a speedy conclusion of a basic treaty between the two German states.

Mr. Bahr is expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other high government officials.

He is due back Tuesday to prepare for a new round of talks on the treaty with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, in Bonn the following day.



RAISING THE ISSUE—A 31-year-old Boeing A-25 biplane flying over busy Tokyo on Friday and trailing an anti-pollution streamer (not shown) from its wings.

8 Die, 7 Hurt in West German Fire

TRABEN-TRARBACH, West Germany, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Eight people were killed and seven were injured in a fire yesterday which swept through the 45-bed Hotel Grafenbrunn in the wine-producing Moselle Valley, a police spokesman said.

He said seven of the persons who died were members of a tourist group of 34 making a weekend excursion to this resort town about 36 miles south of Koblenz.

Police said the fire, which broke out in the hotel restaurant at about 4 a.m. and which quickly

Negro Burns Self In Atlanta Protest

ATLANTA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A black man protesting the treatment of blacks died yesterday after he set himself ablaze and ran through the middle of a band marching in downtown Atlanta.

"I tired of this old world," shouted 27-year-old Willie B. Phillips. He said he was presenting himself as a "sacrifice" and was quoted as saying, "Tell those white folks to quit treating us black folks so bad."

See It Raising False Hopes

U.S., China Rebuff Soviet Plea That UN Prepare Arms Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—The United States lined up with China yesterday against a Soviet proposal that the UN General Assembly start preparing now for a world disarmament conference in the next few years.

A U.S. note to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed belief that the assembly should avoid raising hopes throughout the world that it might now be possible to make rapid, major progress toward general disarmament through preparations for, and convening of, a world disarmament conference.

"To decide now to begin such preparations or to set a time for such a conference would inevitably lead to frustration and disappointment," the note went on. "The result would be damaging, not helpful, to the real task of developing the techniques and mutual confidence involved in limiting and repudiating armaments."

"Empty Talk"

China's Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua told the 132-nation assembly Tuesday, "The world disarmament conference as proposed by the Soviet Union has neither the necessary requisite nor clear aim."

"It would in fact be an 'empty-talk club' which would indulge in far-ranging, rambling discourse without solving any practical problems. To hold such a conference would only serve to hood-

wink and lull the people of the world. It is better not to hold it."

China's position on the conference was stated in the assembly's general debate. The U.S. position came out later in a document reproducing replies of 33 UN members to questions on the subject put by the secretary-general.

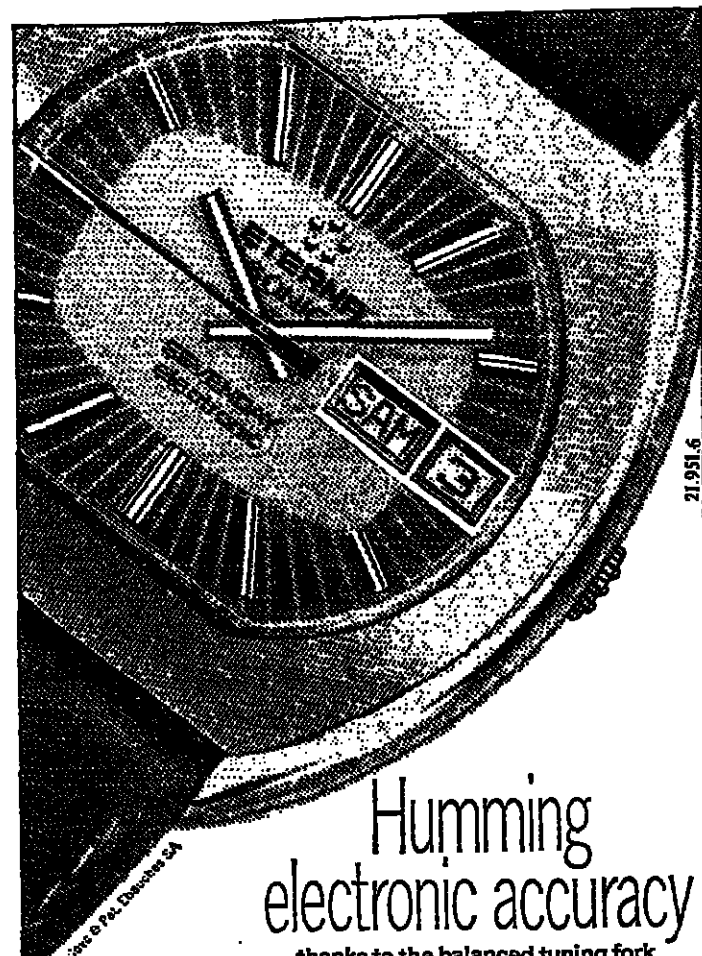
The assembly had framed the questions last Dec. 16 in a resolution postponing debate on the idea of a world disarmament conference to this year. Both China and the United States pressed for the postponement, but neither at that time rejected the idea out of hand.

Gromyko's Proposal

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who had originally called for such a conference in the assembly in September, 1971, specified in a note to Mr. Waldheim two months ago that the assembly now should set up a committee to prepare for it, and the conference should be held one or two years after the preparations were completed.

He proposed a preparatory committee of 30 to 35 members, including all the 25 countries active in the Geneva disarmament talks and all five nuclear powers.

The replies Mr. Waldheim got showed three of the five—the Soviet Union, Britain and France—in favor of starting preparations for the conference at the current assembly session. But the disagreement of the other two—the United States and China—was a serious complication.



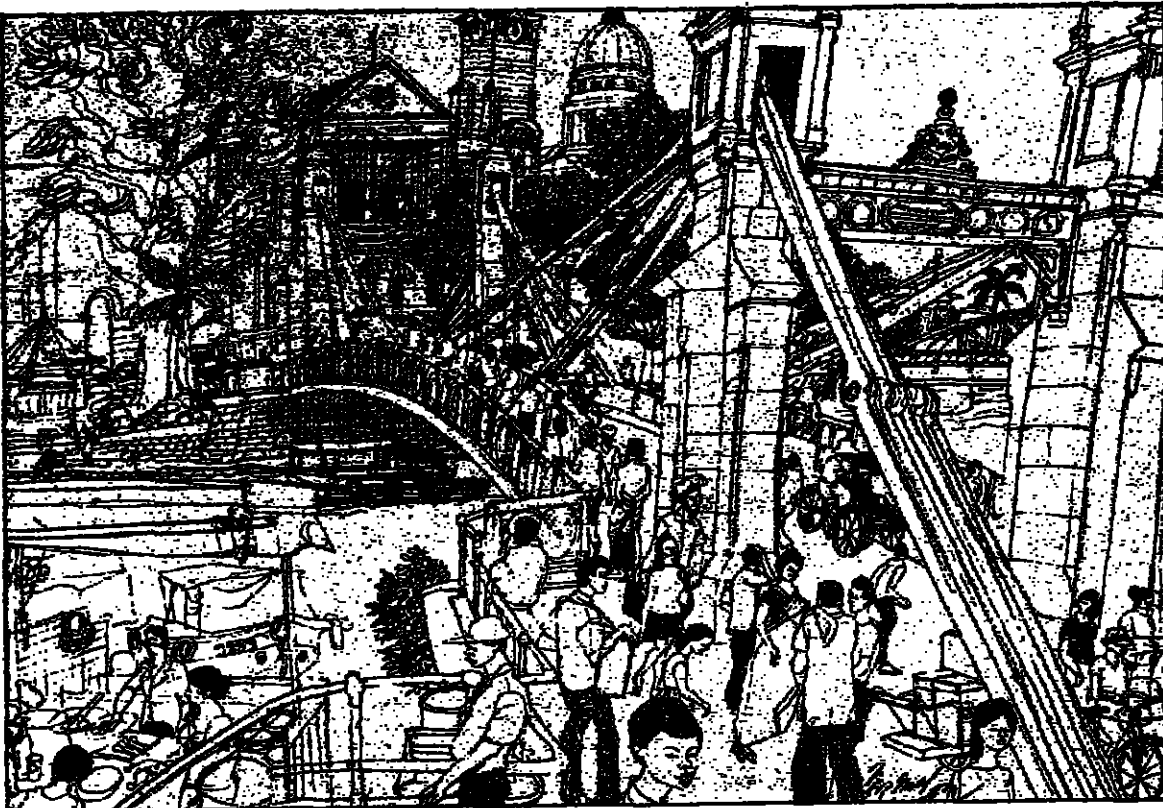
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BLACK & WHITE

Already Seeking Private Job Before Election

Biography Says Heath Thought He'd Lose

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Edward Heath was convinced he would lose Britain's 1970 general election and retire from politics without ever becoming prime minister, a new biography says.

The book, written with Mr. Heath's help and approval, is the first public admission that Mr. Heath too was depressed by unanimous polls and forecasts which made him the kind of underdog in Britain that Sen. George McGovern is in the U.S. presidential election this year.

But Mr. Heath confounded virtually all the experts and won election in one of the biggest upsets in British history.

The book, "Edward Heath, Prime Minister," by Margaret

Laing, says that a week before Britain's 1970 election Mr. Heath was convinced 30 years of ambition were coming to an end and he would be leaving politics for good.

At that point every poll without exception predicted a landslide victory for then Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party. Mr. Heath, who had been defeated by Mr. Wilson in 1966, was universally expected to be replaced as head of the Conservative party.

It was only in the final week-end before the balloting that just one public opinion poll documented a shift in voter attitude and rightly predicted a victory for Mr. Heath.

The week before the election, Miss Laing's book says, Mr. Heath arranged a meeting for the day after polling to chart his future in private industry. Business leaders were invited to attend and advise him on various options.

The weekend before the election, none of Mr. Heath's colleagues thought he could win, and one member of the present cabinet told Miss Laing that Mr. Heath himself "certainly did not at that stage."

The former cabinet minister told Miss Laing, "If we had lost, I have absolutely no doubt whatever in my mind that Ted would have been flung out. I think they would have gone for him at once."

During the campaign and after the election, Mr. Heath and the Conservatives maintained their party's own private surveys had shown the public opinion polls favoring Mr. Wilson were wrong.

There was never a hint of Tony Blair's public.

Miss Laing's book throws new light on the campaign period. It was written with Mr. Heath's approval. The author had access to more documents than earlier biographers and was able to interview Mr. Heath, his family and close friends.

Mr. Heath's upset victory was later attributed partly to overconfidence by Mr. Wilson and an unusually large number of traditional Labor supporters who did not vote. And Mr. Heath was credited with catching the support of housewives late in the campaign by promising to cut prices and cure inflation.

The surprise triumph, achieved almost single-handedly by Mr. Heath without the confidence of many Conservative supporters, left the new prime minister unusual freedom to pick cabinet colleagues and order policy changes thereafter.

Miss Laing's book also discloses

Britain, Iceland End Initial 'Cod' Talks

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A British delegation returned tonight from Reykjavik, Iceland, after exploratory talks on the dispute over Iceland's unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit.

The talks were officially described as friendly and useful. The delegation leader, Curtis Kieble, who is a Foreign Office assistant under secretary, said tonight: "We made good progress—enough at least for a proper reopening of talks. No date has been set yet."



Edward Heath

that Mr. Heath, a bachelor, kept a photograph of a girl friend by his bed for 15 years after she married someone else.

Kay Raven

The girl, Kay Raven, was a childhood friend of Mr. Heath's at Broadstairs, their home town. Their friendship lasted 15 years, up to the time Mr. Heath became a parliamentary candidate, Miss Raven then married a farmer.

"The friendship had been too deep to go unlamented by both parties," Miss Laing wrote. "He never again formed a relationship that looked even remotely to the most hopeful friend like leading to romance."

Mr. Heath removed the photograph from his bedside after he became leader of the opposition, when more and more visitors were admitted to his chambers and he had to "edit even his memories."

The book was published today by Sidgwick and Jackson.

Little Violence

Ulster Catholics Hold Parade, Biggest Since 'Bloody Sunday'

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP).—Civil-rights demonstrators paraded through Northern Ireland's second city today to mark the fourth anniversary of a protest march that ended in violence and detonated the sectarian strife that has racked the province since.

About 2,000 Catholics filed from their Bogside and Creggan enclaves to join the parade and listen to speeches by leaders of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

British troops in Londonderry reported only one incident—a bout of stone-throwing between Catholic and Protestant youths as the parade broke up.

It was the biggest turnout of Londonderry Catholics since "Bloody Sunday" last January, when 13 Catholic men and youths were killed in clashes with British paratroopers during another protest demonstration.

Sunday's parade was in memory of Oct. 5 and 6 in 1969, when a civil-rights march to highlight Catholic grievances—job discrimination, lack of housing and a voting system favoring Ulster's Protestant majority—was broken up by police.

The rioting on the 5th spilled over into the following day and focused world attention on the plight of the Northern Ireland Catholics. It also set off a chain of disturbances.

Since the first man was killed, almost exactly a year later, Ulster's fatality toll in violence involving Catholic and Protestant

guerrillas and the British Army, sent to try to keep the peace, has risen to at least 597.

The Londonderry march came after weekend violence claimed two more lives.

A 22-year-old mother of three children, Mrs. Olive McConnell, was killed, and her infant daughter Siobhan was injured when a car bomb exploded yesterday outside an Irish Republican Army meeting place in Belfast. The child was not seriously hurt.

A few hours later, British troops in Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, shot dead a 17-year-old boy who ignored an order to halt after a local cinema was bombed.

An army spokesman said the youth was seen carrying an object and trying to clamber over a wall when he disobeyed the shouted order.

Near Portadown, in County Armagh, a gasoline station was blown up early today without casualties.

At Crossmaglen, near northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, a soldier escaped unhurt when a small bomb he was dragging from a shop exploded.

Meanwhile, in a book, "States of Ireland," to be published in London tomorrow, Irish Republic legislator Conor Cruise O'Brien, United Nations representative in the Congo in 1961, warns that a Protestant counteroffensive is inevitable in Ireland unless IRA violence is curbed.

Mr. O'Brien cites two possible futures for Ireland—one "benign," the other "malignant."

The first could come about if the Catholic minority in the North should reject the IRA, allowing the gunmen to be neutralized and paving the way for talks and political reconstruction.

The second would result from continued IRA operations, provoking an armed Protestant backlash threatening the lives of thousands in the Catholic ghettos, intervention by the army of the Irish Republic and United Nations involvement causing a complete polarization between the communities.

Mr. O'Brien is the opposition Irish Labor party's Ulster spokesman in the republic's Parliament and a fierce opponent of the IRA.

MPs, Police Hunt GI Wanted in 3 Killings on Train

GRISSEIM, Germany, Oct. 8 (UPI).—German police and American MPs searched a wooded area with dogs and helicopters today looking for an escaped U.S. soldier wanted for the murder of three persons.

The manhunt began at about 10 a.m. after a German school teacher told police that he had seen a man running through the woods. The man fitted the description of Sgt. Thomas de Gregorio, 26, of Hialeah, Fla., the teacher said.

Sgt. de Gregorio is wanted for the murder of two American military guards and a German cleaning woman, all three of whom were shot to death early Friday aboard a train.

The two guards were taking Sgt. de Gregorio back to the 1st Armored Division base in Bamberg, Germany. Sgt. de Gregorio had been AWOL from his unit since Oct. 3 and was picked up by authorities in Denmark.

Meanwhile, American police were alerted after it appeared that Sgt. de Gregorio might not have jumped from the train shortly after the killings. Police believe that he may have hidden aboard the train and left it at Innsbruck, the end of the run. Italian police also have been alerted.

Heavy Drinking Found Threat to Heart Muscle

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Heavy drinking may cause damage to the heart muscle, a team of doctors at Lenox Hill Hospital reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The doctors said they found the action of the myocardium, the heart wall which gives the organ its pumping action, was impaired in 26 alcoholics who had been drinking up to a quart of alcohol a day.

None of the patients had shown any previous signs of heart disease and they had had nothing to drink for 48 to 72 hours before the tests.

The researchers, Drs. David H. Spodick, Paul Chirle and Veronica M. Pigott, reported they found inefficient heart action, faster heartbeats than normal, and abnormal electrocardiograms.

The study was done under a grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Jordan Expels Iraqi

BAGHDAD, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Jordan has expelled Fawad al-Khali, director of the Iraq News Agency office in Amman, the agency reported here today. It said Mr. Khali was arrested in Amman yesterday, questioned and then taken under guard to the Syrian border. The Jordanian authorities gave no reasons for the expulsion, it added.



Hywel Bennet as Bakke in John McGrath's new play.

Theater in London

A Play That Doesn't Betray Its Origin as Adapted Novel

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 8 (HT).—It is odd, the way that adaptations from novels or short stories work far better in the cinema than on the stage. It is easier to find a visual equivalent for the interior life of a work of fiction than it is to externalize the conflicts through a theatrical situation. There is nearly always a secondhand feel about plays based on novels. Fortunately, apart from costly musicals, theater is not so dependent upon the best-seller syndrome as film.

Occasionally, though, there are plays that do not betray their origins. Such is "Bakke's Night of Fame" (at the Shaw Theatre) by that excellent playwright John McGrath. He seems to have been genuinely excited by William Butler's novel "A Danish Gambit" and has translated it to the stage without falsifying the original.

The situation is, in itself, dramatic: a young murderer's last night in a condemned cell. Bakke is determined to fight against the dying of the light. He taunts his tense guards, his bouncy jailer, and the young and inexperienced priest who attempts to comfort him. He takes advantage of his situation to run rings around the well-meaning, cajoling and wheedling to gain his final demand, a meeting with his executioner or, as Bakke alternatively labels him, his buddy and his murderer.

The play, strong and gripping, full of insight and humor, is well directed by Peter James and has a convincing set designed by Johanna Bryant. There is, too, a fine performance from David Healy as a heavy, insecure jailer. Bakke is a complex character, a jailhouse Homer. Hywel Bennet, who gave a good account of Mark Antony in Mr. James's recent "Julius Caesar" at the Young Vic, is not always convincing in the role, too stolid to suggest Bakke's quickness of mind. It is, though, good to see an actor who has been typecast in so many films attempting something different and different.

Frank Harvey's adaptation of a Thomas Hardy story "On the Western Circuit" which he has retitled "The Day After the Fair" provides thoroughly conventional West End play material at the Lyric Theatre. He has been forced to spin out his material to what seems an inordinate length and to resort to some inevitably staccato contractions. These betray the truth of the original story, even though the play does finally convey Hardy's bleak view of the human condition.

Deborah Kerr, returning to the London stage after some 20 years, plays the part, familiar from many of her films, of a prime, governess lady who cracks under the strain of unexpected passion. The wife of an uncouth brewer (Duncan Lamont) obsessed by his business, she befriends a pretty young servant girl who falls in love with a young man—a gentleman, indeed—whom she meets at a fair.

He courts her by letter. She, being illiterate, persuades her mistress to answer his letters on her behalf. The result is that the mistress pours her own frustrated feelings into the letters.

Woman Dies, Arsonist Sought in 5 Paris Fires

PARIS, Oct. 8 (HT).—Police arrested six persons suspected of starting a series of fires near the Bourse last night, but released them after interrogation.

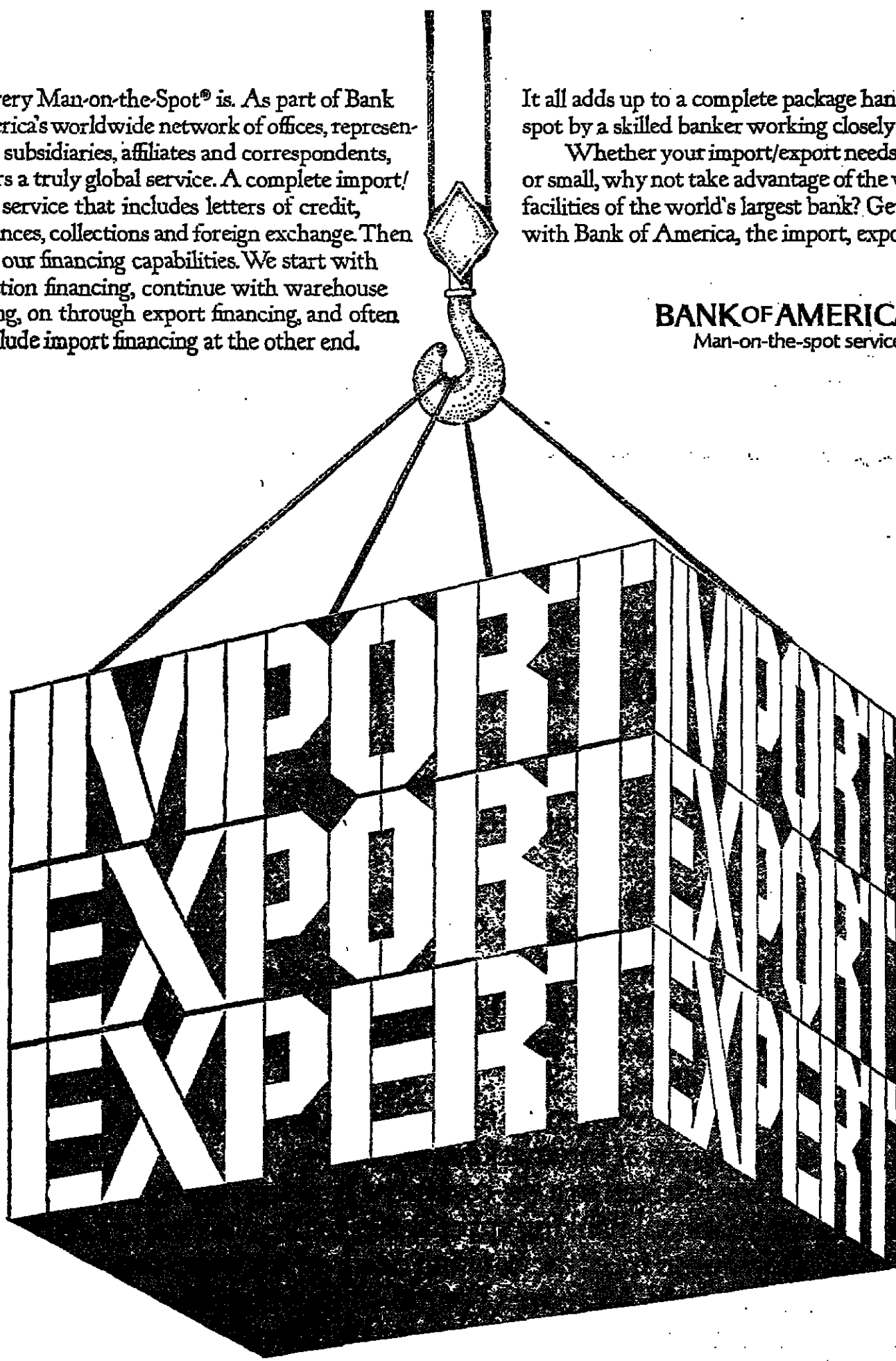
A woman, a 44-year-old nurse, suffocated in one of the five basement and street-level fires. Damage in each building was minor and the flames were quickly extinguished, the police said. They found matches and half-burned pads near refuse containers.

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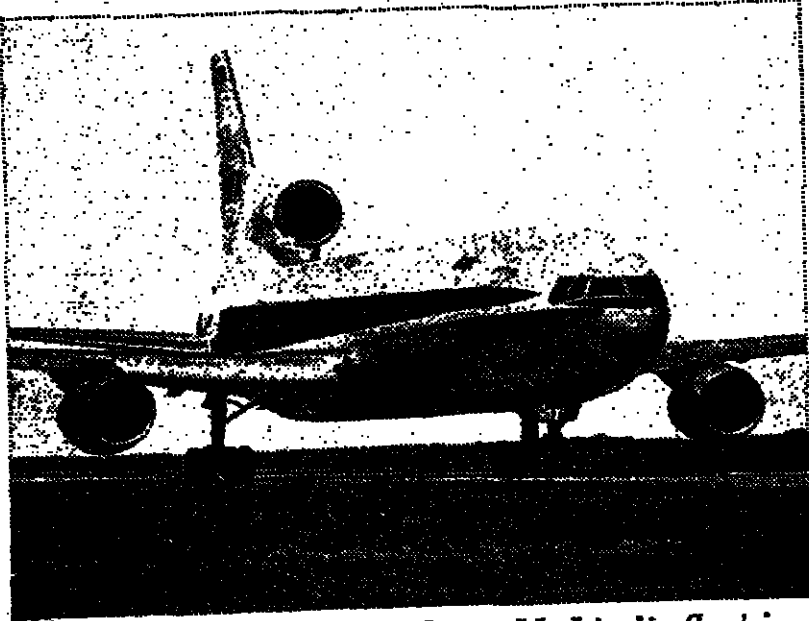
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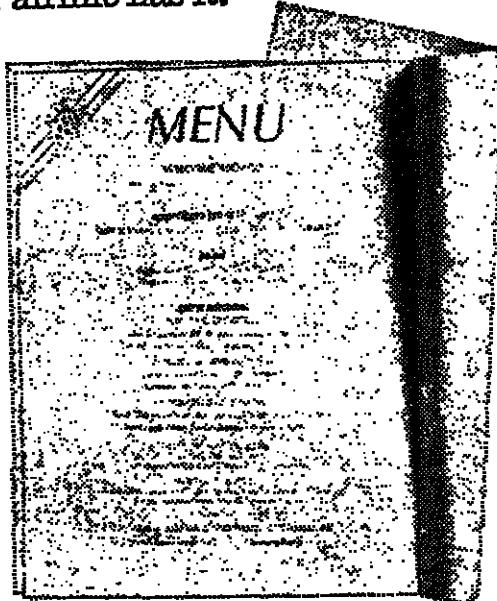
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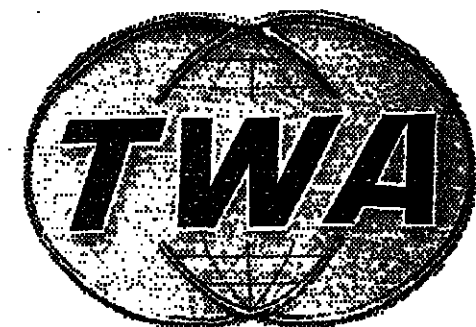
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From a Ming tomb sculpture.

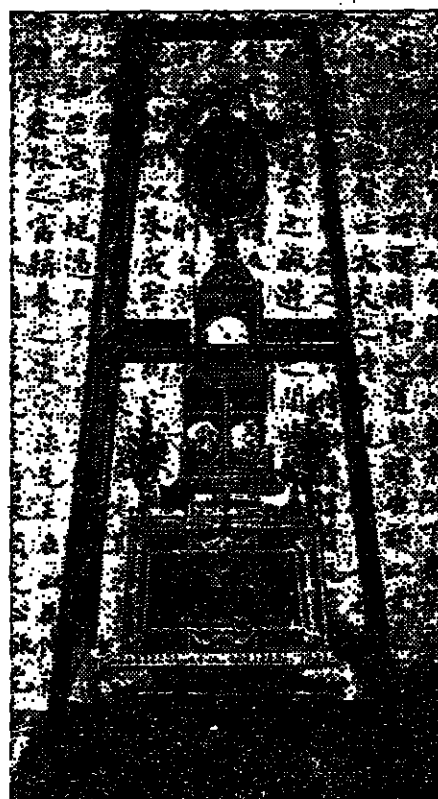
Access to the imperial quarters in Peking's Forbidden City and to the sealed Ming tombs has been granted a TV team from the National Broadcasting Company, filming a documentary produced by Lucy Jarvis. It is the first time the Communist government has granted Western newsmen permission to film these interiors.

*These still photographs are by Audrey Topping.
The Ming dynasty ruled China from 1368 to 1644.
Of the 16 Ming emperors, 13 are buried in the tombs,
near Peking*

The Forbidden City was the home of China's rulers until 1912, when the republic was proclaimed.



Visitor to the Forbidden City views private quarters of Chinese emperors through a window



Ornate clock in the throne room.



Dragons decorate imperial chair in Yang Hsing hall in Forbidden City

Optimism, Caution Expressed

BCG, Anti-TB Vaccine, Studied in Treatment of Cancer

33 U.S. Veterans of WWI on Visit

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., (NYT).—Some glimmers of hope, along with disappointment, were reported here at a special two-day meeting on the use of immune mechanisms to bolster cancer patients' defenses against their

The meeting, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, has focused on the use of the substance called BCG to treat cancers that are resistant to other

methods. The hope is that BCG—a vaccine against tuberculosis—will help make the patient's natural immunological defenses work harder against the cancer. During two days of scientific reports and discussion, some cases

were described in which use of BCG was followed by long remissions from disease. In others, no beneficial results could be detected and in a few it seemed possible, although not proven,

By that time, however, the reports had caused a great deal of excitement among cancer patients and their families.

The furor stemmed from a rather conservative statement released to the press Sept. 21 by the Cancer Institute here with the announcement of the sale.

tific meeting on BCG. The statement summarized a recent research report by Drs. Herbert Rapp and Berton Zbar of the institute and Dr. Michael Hanna of Oak Ridge Tennessee.

National Laboratory concerning the mechanisms by which DDT appears to help the body fight a cancerous growth.

The news reports originate from telephone interviews by reporters in Tennessee with

Thereafter, the important distinctions between animal experiments and treatment of humans evidently became more

and more blurred.

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A Look at Nixon's 'Landslide' a Month Before the Vote

by David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The picture of the 1972 presidential race at mid-campaign, one month to go, can be put up in two remarks. First, about President Nixon's lead. Clark MacGregor, the chairman of the Committee for Re-election of the President, said: "We have no state surveys showing us behind."

Second, he adds, as if that is too much like bragging, not surveying all 50 states. "We're just guessing we're ahead here except the state of Columbia."

Using both those professional politicians have some idea of what they're saying, could dismiss the election in one word: A Nixon landslide.

But there's still for doubt about the true nature of that "landslide"; for example, Mr. Nixon even managed to carry his state of California, which in his two previous presidential campaigns. A "landslide" which the presumed winner's state is not secure obviously res some explaining.

If more must one examine effects of a big Nixon victory, both sides concede would be today were Nov. 7, on contests for governor, senator or representative.

Mr. Nixon is as strong as the final polls indicate, and as by-state analyses confirm, Republican candidates ought to riding the broadest set of identical coastal they've had a generation. Instead, what

hears from a top A.P. CIO

leader, not given to chronic

optimism, is that "harrar-

ing, I can't see the Democrats

either the House or the

Senate.

And a Republican strategist

admits that the GOP will do

to hold its own in the

elections for governorships, where

already outnumbered, 30 to

today.

an effort to probe this most

likely "landslide" at mid-

campaign, The Washington Post

last week sought detailed

reports from its correspondents

in all 50 states on

what was happening in the cam-

aign and why. These reports



Democratic candidate George McGovern, introduced in St. Louis by onetime running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton (right).

were measured against the appraisals of the party functionaries in the rival Washington headquarters and the impressions of Post staff reporters who have been in well over half the states themselves since Labor Day.

As of today, the biggest single story of the election clearly is the potential scale of Richard Nixon's victory. While the national polls credit him with a 28-point lead over McGovern, state after state produces polls and politicians' judgments that the President may win by 2 to 1 or even 3 to 1. Today, it's clear, McGovern would be buried in electoral votes as deep as Alf Landon.

The reasons are similar across the country: "an emotional mistrust of McGovern" in Alabama; "many voters are just scared of McGovern on taxes, welfare, amnesty, abortion, etc." in Connecticut; "they regard him as a giveaway man" in Montana; "the things that have been hung

on McGovern... are anathema to most voters" in Utah.

The correspondents report that, without having bothered to campaign in the traditional sense, Mr. Nixon has moved to a position of greater political power than he has known at any time in his long career.

Whether he can sustain that position in the next few weeks—when he becomes candidate Nixon again—is another question. Virtually all the reports speak of expectation in both camps that the race "will tighten up."

It is that expectation that underlies what the Post's William Greider calls "the uncanny serenity" aboard the McGovern campaign plane, the Dakota Queen II.

Conceding that they may be behind today in all 50 states, and almost certainly do not lead in more than four (plus the District of Columbia), the McGovern strategists literally do not see any place to go but up.

Their private polling tells them McGovern has already turned the corner with Jewish voters and is substantially reducing the defections in that group. They expect similar gains among blue-collar workers and other traditional Democrats.

McGovern is in better shape on the West Coast than in the East, in states where he campaigned during the primaries. The South is a virtual wipeout, written off except for Texas and Arkansas—and some would say he might as well forget those states, too.

Of the major states, Massachusetts is closest to being in McGovern's grasp and California, oddly, is perhaps his next best bet. The ethnic defections that are bleeding McGovern in the Northeast and Great Lakes areas seem less visible in California, and the memories of the "old Nixon" are perhaps stronger there.

Whatever the case, McGovern's strategy for the next four weeks

calls for him to secure Massachusetts and California on the two coasts and to go after these other 17 states: Oregon, Washington, Texas, Arkansas, South Dakota (his home state, which he is losing, as of now), Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Together, those 17 states, plus Massachusetts, California and the District, have 319 electoral votes—49 more than are needed for victory.

Realistically, McGovern's chances of taking even half those states look remote. But that is the possibility Mr. Nixon must foreclose by his campaigning.

The other, and perhaps more compelling, reason for the President to hit the campaign trail is the evident need for his help if Republicans are to approach their goals in the congressional and gubernatorial contests.

Of most importance to the

President, one can guess, is the achievement—of a Republican Senate—the goal for which he worked so hard without success in 1970.

To take over the Senate, Republicans need a net gain of five seats. As of now, the Post survey puts them ahead—but narrowly—in the contest for Democratic-held seats in Rhode Island and New Mexico, with a healthy chance also of succeeding the Democratic incumbents in Oklahoma, Montana, North Carolina and Georgia.

More uphill struggles face the Republicans in their effort to take over in Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana. With six reasonable prospects and three long shots, the Republicans would seem to have ample opportunity. But the survey also discloses that their incumbents are in some real jeopardy in Delaware, Michigan, Texas and perhaps Oregon, and that they have a fight on their hands in holding Republican retirees'

seats in South Dakota, Idaho and Kentucky.

The degree of risk varies from state to state, and doubtless will change as the campaign develops, but even a listing of the states indicates the importance of Mr. Nixon's role. With the possible exception of Rhode Island, he's regarded as running ahead of the Republican senatorial candidate in all those states, and his willingness or unwillingness to lend his weight to their cause could make a difference in the battle for the Senate.

Capturing the House is a much larger order for the Republicans—even if the Nixon landslide materializes.

They would need a net gain of 39 seats to elect Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R., Mich.) as speaker, assuming each party fills its two existing vacancies. As of now, the estimates of the rival party headquarters point to a Republican gain of 12 to 25 seats—well

short of the number that would remove Speaker Carl Albert and the Democratic committee chairmen from their posts of power.

There will be a bigger-than-usual turnover in House membership next January. At least 57 incumbents—32 Democrats and 25 Republicans—have announced they are retiring, have filed for other offices or have been defeated in the primaries.

But the prospects for big shifts in party strength seem more limited. Reapportionment and redistricting on 1970 census figures has moved many members around and has created three races—one each in Iowa, Texas and Wisconsin—in which incumbents of opposite parties are matched against each other.

Across the country, redistricting probably worked somewhat to the Republicans' advantage; most of the lost seats came in the Democratic big cities, and most of the new ones are in the suburbs.

Anything But Dead

Republican losses in the mid-term battles for governorships and state legislatures kept the GOP from achieving anything like the gains they had expected from reapportionment. Indeed, in the two states that gained the most new seats—California and Florida—there's a lively possibility today that Democrats may reap most of the gains.

Republicans are looking for multiseat gains in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, Mississippi and perhaps South Carolina. House gains in the South, where Mr. Nixon's strength seems greatest, are limited by the decade-splitting proclivities of voters there and the large number of uncontested Democratic candidates. Most of the 53 incumbents without major party opposition in November are Dixie Democrats.

With many of the major states electing their governors in non-presidential years, there's less emphasis on the statehouse battles in 1972. Among the big states, Democrats seem sure to hold Texas and are threatening to capture Illinois. The best Republican chances for pickups seem to be in Rhode Island, North Dakota and Missouri, with long-shot chances in Montana and Kansas.

On the other hand, the Democrats are threatening not only in Illinois, but in Indiana, Washington, Delaware, West Virginia and New Hampshire—a range of political territory which indicates that whatever McGovern's problems, the Democrats at mid-campaign look anything but dead.



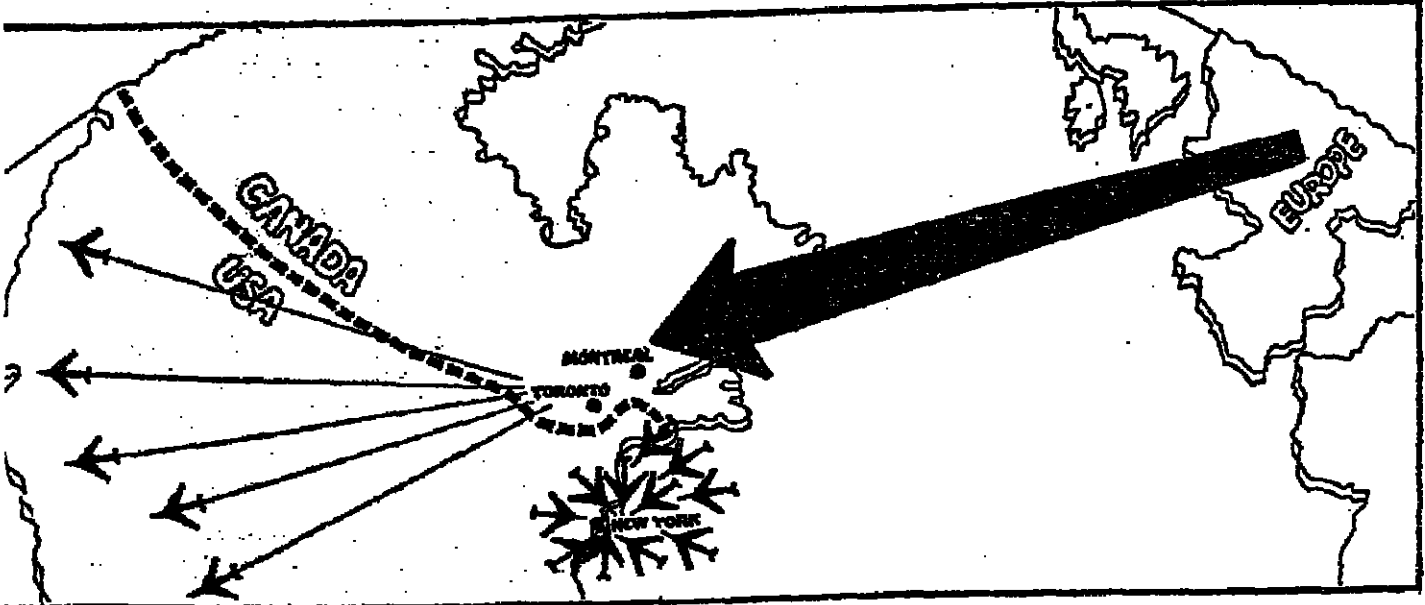
New York is one way into the States



Canada is another

If you're not going to New York,

don't!



Forget the idea that New York is the only way into America. It isn't. Try routing by Montreal or Toronto, and you'll be glad you did. Many US cities are actually nearer that way for a start, and there are connections to more than 60 of them! Then there's the congestion problem that we don't have. Canada's gateway airports are clear and easy, with far less risk of infuriating delays. So no hanging around. And Air Canada flights from 11 European cities are all ready to speed you on your way.

You won't see much of Canada but you'll like the bit you do. Because we'll treat you with consideration.

No getting on buses to go from terminal to terminal or airport to airport. And we'll get you through the US Customs and Immigration with speed and simplicity which saves you time on arrival in the USA.

In the air, too, you'll get civilised hospitality, the best a big friendly airline can offer. We cover more North American cities than any other transatlantic airline—and from London and Paris we've got 747s for extra comfort.

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China and the Just War

China made it clear when it finally entered the United Nations that it would pursue a policy of appealing to the third world against imperialism, neo-colonialism and the super-powers (meaning, of course, the Soviet Union and the United States). And this approach was reaffirmed in the formal statement with which Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Quan-hua made Peking's contribution to the opening of the current session of the General Assembly.

For, at a time when the powers, super and not-so-super, are trying, each in its own style, to work toward the easing of international tensions and the reduction of the danger of war, Mr. Chiao stated flatly: "We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose wars indiscriminately."

This represents a remarkable shift of emphasis, not by China, necessarily, or by the third world to which it was appealing. Rather, the shift lies in the intellectual climate of the other two worlds. There was a time when socialism was hailed as the method to end all wars; when the support of their respective governments by the socialists of Germany and France in 1914 seemed a betrayal of a great ideal, and when the infant Soviet Union argued for universal disarmament in the League of Nations. Then it was the powers who seemed to pose the peril to peace (although it was the little Balkan states who did most of the fighting in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) and as late as the 1950s the third

world was rallying around Nehru (and Chou En-lai) to oppose a peace front to the war-threatening powers.

The nub of the Chinese argument, to be sure, lies in the difference between just and unjust wars, a matter over which theologians were wrangling long before Marx appeared on the world scene. China would insist that the maintenance of the status quo is unjust for the peoples emerging, or not yet emerged, from colonialism, and would equate, say, Israel, with imperialism.

Many non-Chinese, and non-Arabs, would quarrel with this last. After all, the Soviet Union was strongly pro-Israel at a time when most Arab states were monarchies of a sort. But the flaws in the Chinese position do not end there: China has had little sympathy with the Tibetans who opposed Chinese rule, with Bengalis seeking independence from Pakistan, with the lower caste nationalists of Taiwan as well as those whose title is capitalized.

In other words, China's support of the third world is as selective as the jihad preached by Libya's Col. Qadhafi, who, as an ardent Moslem, not only wishes to help his fellow-religionists in the Philippines but such honorary Mahometans as the Irish Republican Army and the Maltese nationalists. It would seem that none of the three worlds will find much light or leading in such definitions of the just war. Perhaps it will be necessary again to return to a cross-grained general from Ohio and decide, with William Tecumseh Sherman, simply that war is hell.

McGovern and the World

In his first comprehensive foreign policy speech of the campaign, Sen. George McGovern has emphatically rejected isolationism and summoned the nation to a "new internationalism," rooted in historic American ideals and fueled less by military might and a narrow nationalism than by economic strength and a willingness to share it with the less fortunate world. The speech in Cleveland was clearly in reply to the Nixon campaign charges that Mr. McGovern's proposals for withdrawal from Vietnam, cutting American forces in Europe and slashing the defense budget portended a retreat to pre-World War II isolationism.

Thus, Mr. McGovern's "new internationalism" would be supported by "a strong national defense, but one free of waste . . . forces fully adequate to defend our own land and to fill vital defense commitments." He would keep American forces in Japan to defend that country and head off any temptation for it to develop its own "massive (nuclear) military arsenal." He would reinforce this country's commitment to Israel and retain "sufficient American power in the area" to remove any doubt about it.

Sen. McGovern implies that he would also keep some American forces in Europe indefinitely, after an initial reduction, but rejects the idea that maintaining American forces at present levels would enhance prospects for negotiating mutual troops cuts between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. He is more concerned about reassuring Europe as to the American commitment to the success of the European Economic Community than to the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. McGovern makes clear that in trying to curb the arms race and trim this country's excess arsenal, he would not begin with "excessive trust" in the Soviet Union nor rely on "Moscow's good intentions." He rightly charges President Nixon with failure to consult his allies adequately and thus

reviving fears that Washington and Moscow—in typical nineteenth-century manner—reach big power agreements at Europe's expense.

The whole McGovern thrust is away from a world relying on nuclear arms, crippling defense budgets and an outdated balance-of-power concept—toward a future in which the nations will finally forge a global partnership to prevent the growing gap between rich and poor from widening, to promote sound development, to defuse the population explosion and to preserve the environment. The senator has taken to heart U. Thant's stark warning of 1969 that the world had only 10 years left in which to bring such problems under control—and he intends to act on that assumption if elected.

Any globe-encompassing speech is bound to be short on detail—and this was no exception. Mr. McGovern would "maintain the power we need," but—aside from the Far and Middle East—he does not cite those "vital defense commitments" he promises to honor. He would recognize the government of mainland China, without saying how he would extricate this country from its obligations to Taiwan. Neither does President Nixon. Latin America is mentioned only glancingly, with no reference to the Alliance for Progress or the Inter-American System—an area also largely ignored by the present administration.

Mr. McGovern's document contains the inevitable generalizations, and his idealism, unfortunately, sounds dated in a cynical, disillusioned time. However, he emerges clearly as a dedicated internationalist, and he makes an effective argument that it is the Nixon administration—by insensitivity to allies and trading partners, ignorance of developing countries and indifference to traditional American ideals—that risks a dangerous isolation for the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Scandinavian EEC Perspectives

Relief in Brussels following the Danish referendum in favor of joining the EEC is due not least to the fact that rejection by Denmark would have opened the possibility of a change in European equilibrium. Last week commentators were still parading the specter of a "Finlandized" Scandinavia. This danger now seems over and it is now the hope that Denmark will act as a bridge by way of which the remaining Scandinavian countries will gradually reach a rapprochement with the communities. Practically nobody in Brussels believes the Norwegian decision to be final; many even believe that a recapitulated vote would already reverse the verdict today. In any case, it is being emphasized, Norway has not formally rejected the accession treaty but has merely not yet submitted it to parliament for ratification.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Not a Bad Day for Europe

The Labor party conference debate on Europe ended up with both sides professing to feel satisfied with the result. That is indeed part of the normal maneuvering of politics; the next best thing to a victory is to claim victory. Yet in this case both the Europeans and the anti-Market group seem genuinely satisfied. It was the Europeans who surely had the more cause.

The voting reconfirmed Labor party policy rather than turning Labor into an anti-European party. The Engineers' motion, which would have committed the Labor party to taking Britain out of Europe, was actually defeated. The majority was a small one but, given the size of the card votes against Europe, the defeat was surprising.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1897

BERLIN—Slowly but firmly the anti-dueling movement is gaining ground in this country. It is not only in the army that the rules against duels are more strictly enforced, for there is spreading among students of the universities and other high schools an agitation in favor of instituting a court of honor for quarrels that until now have mostly been settled by sword or pistol. The University of Berlin has taken the lead in this matter.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1922

NEW YORK—New champions of the world, or should we say once again, the New York Giants, for the 10th time, are the baseball champions of the world. The men of McGraw achieved this amazing distinction by defeating Miller Huggins' New York Yankees in four straight games. Not since 1914 when the Boston Braves beat the Philadelphia Athletics has a fall classic been decided in such fashion. One game ended in a tie. Babe Ruth got 2 hits in 19 at-bats.



The Fable of the Elephant

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time there was a big elephant who ruled over the animal kingdom for four long years, surveying the universe from his big flying machine, appearing occasionally on television, and preaching the gospel of peace, prosperity, law and order.

Now, this was a pretty restless time. The other big elephants were doing all right and the fat cats were dining on cream and honey. Everything looked fairly good, particularly the cute chicks who had long hair and very short skirts, but a lot of the little animals were in trouble, and some of them were even hungry.

So one day a little donkey from the prairies came along and said he thought the animal kingdom needed a new leader, for example himself, and the No. 1 elephant just laughed and laughed.

"Look at the facts," the donkey said. "The elephant talks of peace, but there is no peace. He talks of prosperity, but over 5 million animals are out of work. He boasts about good times, but the mice are paying 20 percent more for cheese. He promised to bring the lions and the lambs together, but the lions ate up all the lambs and even the tigers are scared to go out in the forest after dark."

"Tamed the Dragon," said the elephant. "I won't reply to this rubbish, but I will say this. Who made peace with the bears? Who flew to the very middle of the animal kingdom and tamed the dragon? Who saved half a million grunts from the great swamp where they were sinking when I took over the kingdom?"

At this, all the elephants began waving their trunks and shouting "four more years," and the jackals joined in and began barking at the donkeys, and the bears and the dragons nodded their heads and swished their tails.

"I have been misrepresented by the donkeys," the No. 1 elephant continued. "They go around chattering against me in the night. They call me names, and I have big ears. They publish their slanders on every tree in the forest, and the elephant remembers."

"Eight more years," roared the bears, who were lolling at the edge of the forest gubbing cheap here. "Twelve more years," insisted the fat cats.

The elephant threw his trunk over one tusk, wiped the TV makeup off his face and grinned. "I don't say everything is perfect in the animal kingdom. There has been some loose living around here. I have seen the long-haired dogs in the poppy patch. I have seen the roosters chasing the

chicks, and even vice versa. And there is crime and profiteering and unemployment.

"But these are not the important things. All animals must learn to see things as the elephant sees them: from on high. If you are hungry, you must realize that much animals are not hungry. If you are old or sick, you must understand that most animals are not old and sick. It is the general reality of things that counts. The lions may be eating the lambs, but the rate of lamb-eating has gone down two-tenths of 1 percent in the last four years, and who can match that?" (Cries of "16 more years.")

"I can," brayed the donkey, and demanded equal time. "The elephant remembers what he wants to remember," the donkey said. "A hungry donkey isn't the gross animal product. A lamb in the claws of a lion can't concentrate on the declining rate of the lion's appetite. It has to think about the decline of lambs."

"Any jackass knows that. The elephant says he has made peace with the bear and tamed the dragon, and rescued the grunts, but the bear took our grain and is still helping kill the grunts. He didn't tame them. He bribed them, and what did the mice around here get out of all that?"

"The elephant is deceiving you. He covers up his blunders. He

works with the bugs to spy on the donkeys in the night. He makes deals with the bears at our expense. The survival of the fittest in our kingdom has been replaced by the triumph of the trickiest. What this forest needs is a good honest clumsy jackass."

But the snakes hissed and the bears growled and the lions roared and the fat cats merely grinned and most of the animals cheered the elephant and their cries shook the forest. "Twenty more years," they shouted. "Make it 40," roared the jackals, and the elephant smiled and winked at the fat cats.

MORAL: TRUTH IS INDEED MUCH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Norway, Denmark and the EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN—Along the Street, this city's glittering pedestrian street, shops are bursting with handsome porcelain, smart dresses, elegant silver and fancy food.

On Karl Johans Gate, Oslo's main street, sober stores offer books, antiques, serviceable clothes and movies.

The two Scandinavian neighbors, prosperous welfare states, are very different countries, and their different decisions about entering the Common Market underscore the point.

Denmark's solid two-to-one yes reflects, as one editor put it here, a small country fond of a good life. In the end, the economic case for membership proved compelling, even in a country rich enough to forego some of its accustomed yearly gains in material standards.

Denmark is far more homogeneous than Norway. It is not much more than 200 miles from sophisticated Copenhagen to any point in the land. The cleavage between town and country is much less than in Norway. In Copenhagen, young workers and students, decrying the remoteness of the Common Market and its power-seeking aspirations, turned in only a narrow majority. But in Norway, the overwhelming vote against membership in rural areas was almost the mirror image of a large yes vote in Oslo.

A Wicked Place

Norway stretches away from Europe into the Arctic Circle. It is 1,900 miles from Vardo to Farsund and Oslo is not within easy reach. As provincial as the pleasant capital appears to those

who travel through Europe's great cities, Norwegian outlanders regard it as a wicked, unnatural place. Religious fundamentalism still runs deep in Norway's rural outposts. Denmark, after all, is the easy-going land that abolished all curbs on pornography.

To be sure, the conventional political analysis of economic difference in the two nations' votes. Common Market entry brings clear gains to Denmark's efficient farmers and sure losses to those tilling Norway's inhospitable soil.

But farming accounts for a small and shrinking share of output and employment in both these nations; both essentially live off industrial skills and services. Moreover, conventional interest analysis does not explain why students, young workers and a scattering of intellectuals in the two countries so firmly rejected the European Economic Community's attractions.

In the first flush of disappointment over Norway's no Sileas Mansholt, president of the Common Market Commission, said that the decision has something to say to us.

Norwegians, he said "don't believe that this community is a community with a great social development, they don't believe that this community really means an increasing democratic development, and there they are right."

This was a stunning admission, even from a retiring Eurocrat, and it fingered precisely some of the key complaints of the young. In their eyes, the market is a soulless venture, concerned chiefly with grubby gain for a privileged few, making crucial decisions remote from ordinary citizens.

After the Danish yes Mansholt sang a different tune. Now his position is that referenda on complex issues are a bad thing and voters are too easily swayed by emotional and extraneous issues. If the heart of the Common Market thinks citizens cannot be trusted to decide their future, he is providing fresh ammunition to those who argue that Eurocrats and democracy have little in common.

A generation ago, it was young people in France and Germany who were the most enthusiastic proponents of closer cooperation, of breaking down national barriers, of new political and economic institutions that would erase old maps.

If the young have now turned indifferent or hostile toward the market, it is reasonable to think that Mansholt's first judgment was better than his second.

The Rule-Makers

The Brussels machine devotes itself to elaborating rules promoting industry, technology, fair competition, standardization. The rules are largely made by impersonal technocrats. It is not surprising that these operations capture neither the imagination nor the support of the young.

All over Europe, there are rumblings of discontent with aloof and distant bureaucrats. Belgium's conservative small shopkeepers and professional men have just staged a strike against what they called fiscal and administrative pollution. To be sure, they were angry over a narrowly self-interested complaint about taxes. But they were also closing their doors against a system run by officials who would not respond to them.

In Britain, trade union and Labor party opposition to the market is fierce. Some of this is a transparent effort to fight anything that the ruling Conservative party favors. But some of it reflects a feeling that the market is one more step in a process that deprives ordinary people of control over their own destinies.

A market of nine nations is now a fact and its arrangements will not be undone in the foreseeable future. But unless the European Economic Community can somehow find a way that simultaneously promotes trade and a sense of individual identity, it will face deep troubles when today's hostile youths come to the seats of national power.

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No Priorities

The various ecological groups are in the same boat. And if a serious people in the press at other media are uneasy about a function—as we are—it is because of Sileas Agnew and cheap shots. It is because a sense that we have trouble getting at the totality of things breaking away from day-to-day developments.

What all this suggests to me is that this area, and in due time the whole country, is in the presence of a problem we don't understand very well. We can't see particularly unsightly or noxious examples of unrestrained growth. We know that it makes sense to slow down. But we don't know how to do it in a comprehensive, well-organized way. So for the time being we all condemn to throwing sand in the gear box.

California: The Pains of Slowing Down

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES—One day a month there occurred in Tomorrowland something roughly equivalent to turning off the flow of milk and honey in heaven. For 24 hours, County of Los Angeles stop issuing building permits.

That startling unaction of a building permit in a message which this area, along the front part of the United States, has been transmitting the rest of the country. No one does it offer the prospect growth unrelenting: no one does it proclaim the case for so, so.

On the contrary, through California there is evident marked inclination to ease pace. Only the American is so fertile in giving scope to individual initiative, offers good way for putting on brakes. So the West Coast now experiencing, and the country is probably due to expect a severe case of slowing down.

One-Day Halt

Los Angeles's total surcease permits, which usually are given at a rate of about a thousand a day, was put into effect in low county engineers to enter a court ruling. After a study, ways were found to see the issuance of building permit and now it is back to 90 percent. But some major projects in Angeles County remain in limbo. One is an Occidental Petroleum plant for drilling off the coast of Pacific Palisades. Another is an Aloha program for selling along the Pacific Coast. A third is a Transamerica project for 3,000-acre community in the Gabriel Valley. In the same, the Larwin Group has postponed plans for building a housing project of 900 units.

Due west of Los Angeles, University of California at Riverside has experienced, for the time, a drop in enrollment, campus which had 10,000 students registered last year, around 5,000 this year.

The main reason for the drop appears to be increased snow in the area. Local officials have last given up the pursuit of an industry to acknowledge that one day out of three in Riverside area the air is hazy breathe.

Two other communities tried to arrest growth by limiting development of their infrastructure. Santa Barbara, north of Los Angeles, and Mateo, south of San Francisco, both turned down bond issues new waterworks and sewerage systems to stop further actions to the population.

In Sacramento, controversy around an initiative on ballot that would put a freeze all further developments at the California coast. A state law has thrown out a suit that would block the initiative, and opponents are frantically ginning a major public relations campaign to try to beat the proposition.

The merest glance at all the signs of resistance to a head drive into the future shows a thing in common. They are one-shot operations. They aimed at preserving a particular area or curbing a special commercial practice. They are comprehensive measures that part of an overall strategy.

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Eurobonds

Non-Dollar Prices Fall Again
But Equilibrium Seen Reached

By Ian M. Gummer

IS, Oct. 8 (NYT)—Falling in the non-dollar sector— a corollary of higher yields— was to be the dominant theme of the Eurobond market, at least one Luxembourg banker has now reached.

According to this banker (who that in any case the market has been a change in mood since the last week, but so, due largely to the strength of the dollar.

Top of that, he adds, the interest spread, for example, between dollar-denominated and non-dollar-denominated bonds has narrowed and required.

That spread, with the rise in DM bond rates in the last month, has now narrowed around three-quarters of a percent.

Two new dollar-denominated bonds have been announced. The first, a 10-year issue with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, is expected to be priced at 98 on Friday.

The convertible borrowing is for \$30 million and will carry a coupon in the area of 4 3/4 percent over 15 years. Conversion into

the Luxembourg expert is in thinking that equilibrium has now been established, immediate future is likely to be an active, but uneventful market.

Week's secondary market in the Luxembourg market has been further stepped in prices launched by French denominated bonds. Prices of later, however, to close one-half point down on the

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	124.0	123.0	106.8
Currency in circ.	\$82,757,000	\$82,670,000	\$83,825,000
Total Loans	\$89,242,000	\$89,322,000	\$89,684,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,557,000	2,536,000	1,909,000
Auto production	205,443	193,888	194,181
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,635,000	9,624,000	9,675,000
Freight car loadings	548,886	544,500	544,500
Value Pwr. Lwr. R.	33,995,000	35,327,000	31,413,000
Business failures	210	104	176

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,972,000	81,682,000	79,199,000
Unemployed	4,897,000	4,785,000	5,114,000
Industrial production	114.3	113.7	105.6
*Personal income	\$939,800,000	\$932,900,000	\$969,100,000
*Money supply	\$249,800,000	\$249,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer Price Index	128.6	128.5	122.6
Construction Contracts	155	154	151
Min. inventories	104,576,000	103,550,000	101,280,000
*Exports	4,188,000	4,094,000	3,492,000
Imports	4,561,000	4,486,000	3,782,000

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

ordinary shares of McDermott can take place from May 1, 1973, at a premium expected to be 10-12 percent.

Another new issue comes from Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd., and is denominated in French francs. The 80-million-franc bond will carry an indicated coupon of 7 3/4 percent and the price is expected to be at a discount from par. The coupon is more generous than

recent franc issues, which have been in the 7 1/2 percent area. The company supplies ready-mixed concrete and other building materials throughout Western Europe. Its turnover last year was in excess of \$217 million, and its pre-tax profit was about \$11.4 million.

The Canadian province of New Brunswick plans a 15-year, 80-million-franc bond, to be issued in 1973.

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Despite Optimism at Meeting in Washington,
IMF Faces Long Struggle on Money Reform

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—"Next year in Nairobi." With this rallying cry, the finance ministers and central bankers of the non-Communist world ended their annual meeting at the International Monetary Fund last night.

There was unexpected optimism in the air at Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel. After a year of sulky and often abrasive behavior following their deliberate wreckage of the existing monetary system, U.S. officials had come up with a gratifyingly liberal blueprint for achieving a new and more viable world economic order.

The secretary of the Treasury, George P. Shultz, in outlining the program had made symmetry the new ideal in monetary affairs. He had downgraded the role of the dollar and abandoned U.S. insistence, so irritating to others, on a simultaneous attack on trade and currency problems.

A new committee of 30 representing all 124 IMF member countries had been established to negotiate the monetary changes, breaking the exclusive club of the Group of Ten, representing only the very rich. Furthermore, the IMF meeting for 1973 had been set for Kenya, as a symbol of concern for the less developed world.

"Let us see it in Nairobi next year," Mr. Shultz had said, "we can say that a new balance in prospect and that the main outline of a new system are agreed." Unfortunately, the creation of a new world economic order is a long and formidable business, and several observations might be made about some of the difficulties ahead. These concern the forum, the dollar's role, sanctions and trade.

First, the Committee of 30 might prove too large, too diverse

and too political for easy negotiation. The old system was established bilaterally by the United States and Britain as victorious allies in 1944. Today, the voices of the aspiring nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia must be heeded as well as the voices of a powerful Western Europe and Japan.

As if to underscore the multi-lateral nature of the negotiations, the committee elected Indonesian Finance Minister Ali Wardana as chairman of the parent group. Jeremy Morse, an executive director of the Bank of England, heads the group of deputy ministers, who will do the technical work.

Let anyone get too euphoric over the prospects for progress, Mr. Morse let it be known that 18 to 24 months might well elapse before agreement comes into sight. It is no secret that the United States preferred a smaller, more homogeneous group to work out the details.

A second and major difficulty concerns the details themselves.

Under the present system, the dollar has been the sun and center around which all other currencies revolved. Other currencies were tied to the dollar, but the dollar was tied only to gold. With the dollar as good as gold, as people used to say, other nations willingly accumulated dollars for their monetary reserves and settlement of foreign accounts.

There were enormous advantages for the United States in this arrangement. As long as other nations freely held dollars, this country could go on spending far more dollars overseas than it earned there. Deficits incurred from the Vietnam war or the takeover of European industry were all sustainable. But as the deficits persisted and the dollars mounted, and then the trade position turned sour, foreign governments demanded gold for dollars and Washington refused to play by the rules that it itself had drafted.

The inherent disadvantage of the system was that this country was unable to change the value of its currency without smashing the whole system.

The proposal Mr. Shultz made in Washington was that the dollar should fluctuate as freely as any other currency and the monetary system should have another base. This could be the Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, an artificially created monetary unit already in limited use to settle debts between nations.

However, even the experts in Washington expressed mystification over how this all would work. The detouring of the dollar was welcomed. But can a mythical monetary unit take on some of its chores? Presumably the technicians can work it out. But it should be a system that can be grasped easily by the public and national politicians.

Wide support and confidence are needed to facilitate trade and investment. Third problem concerns Mr. Shultz's support for a strong supranational authority—such as a strengthened IMF—to bring pressure and even sanctions to bear against nations that failed to correct a disruptive surplus or deficit in their international payments position.

The proposal seems unlikely to gain approval. One of the most difficult problems in international economics is the reconciliation of international and domestic obligations. In a crunch, national political or economic interests always come first, as Washington would attest.

One of the hurdles U.S. negotiators had to scale in selling the IMF content in the 1940s was congressional opposition to foreign interference in domestic American affairs. A recent mild suggestion.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net				
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
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These bonds having been sold outside The United States of America, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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F.F.75,000,000

5 3/4% Convertible Guaranteed Loan 1992

Convertible on or after 2nd July, 1973, at 258p per share (equivalent to F.F.30.656 per share) into "A" Non-Voting Ordinary Shares of 50p each of, and unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by,

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LIMITEDN.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
LIMITEDCRÉDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS)
LIMITEDNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK
LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

HENRY ANSBACHER & CO.
LimitedJULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL
Limited

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (FRANCE)

BANCO DI ROMA (FRANCE) S.A.

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
Limited

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.

BANK OF AMERICA
Limited

BANQUE AMERIBAS

BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO S.A.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE TITRES

BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS

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BANQUE DE NEUFILZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

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BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

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ORION BANK
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Limited

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Reds Even Playoffs, 5-3; A's Win, 5-0, Lead by 2

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Morgan led the Cincinnati Reds to a 5-3 victory today over the Oakland Athletics in the first of two games in the National League's best-of-five playoff series.

Sunday

chipped in with a big hit four-run rally in the first and started the Reds' playoffs now swing to night, where the Reds meet the Pirates tomorrow.

thanked Tom Hall, who took for Cincinnati starter Jack Morgan in the fifth inning, the Pirates pulled close, was winner.

He set Pittsburgh on two hits and the only one was Manny Sanguillen's double in the sixth, which produced the Pirates' final out.

Moose on mound

Morgan was the real villain as far as the 50,584 Pirates were concerned.

contributed a single off a starter Bob Moose in that

rates Take Game, 5-1, behind Blass

By Joseph Duro

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Pittsburgh Pirates, the defending champions of baseball, won the opening round of the National League playoff yesterday by defeating the Cincinnati Reds 5-1.

he did it with almost surgical precision, getting only six men on, but scoring five of them.

in the first inning and two in the fifth. The Reds, meanwhile, put 12 men on base against Blass but the only one reached home was Joe Mauer, on a first-inning home

crowd of 50,476 persons, the largest in the four-year history of the playoff system.

the teams came out chiding in the start of the three-game series in Three Rivers Stadium. It was a return match between the Pirates, the winners of the league's Eastern Division, and the Reds, the best in the National League.

Manager Elected

his time, though, the Reds' not only the opening round but also their manager, Sparky Ligon. He was ejected in the fifth inning after hitting dirt

Saturday

Ken Burkhardt, the first-base pitcher. The Reds did most of their hitting yesterday in the very first inning, a free-swinging exchange that started with Morgan's home

off Blass but that ended with re Pittsburgh runs off Don

lietti. After that, the Pirates at out in 1-2-3 order to six their seven times at bat, but

scored two more runs on a line run by Al Oliver in the third and put teeth in Anderson's

servation.

"They are the best in the business. I don't know of a better hitting club in baseball. In fact, they are the two best. And while they could lose the World Series to a team like Detroit with a pitcher like Mickey Lolich, over full season there is just no

by did."

Leadoff Man Out

in the Pirates' first inning, doff man Rennie Stennett

led to center and Oliver followed with a line drive to left

triple when Bob Tolson slid on the wet artificial turf.

it made it 1-1, and after Rennie Stennett broke out at third

he hit Willie Stargell, broke out a slump with a double off right-field fence for another

Playoff Schedule

(Both series best of five.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's (West)

Tuesday at Detroit.

Wednesday at Detroit, if necessary.

Thursday at Detroit, if necessary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh Pirates (East) vs. Cincinnati Reds (West)

Monday at Cincinnati.

Tuesday at Cincinnati.

Wednesday at Cincinnati, if necessary.

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Monday at Cincinnati, if necessary.

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP).

Blue Moon Odom throttled Detroit on three hits today and the Oakland A's defeated the Tigers, 5-0, for their second victory in two American League playoff games.

The game almost erupted into a brawl in the seventh inning when Bert Campaneris was hit by a pitch from Tiger reliever Larry LaGow and responded by hurling his bat at the pitcher.

Both benches emptied and Tiger manager Billy Martin tried to get at Campaneris but was restrained by several umpires. Both

Campaneris and LaGow were ejected.

By the time tempers flared, the A's had the game under control with Odom moving down the Tigers easily and Oakland erupting in the fifth inning.

Campaneris, with three hits, led the A's attack. He stole two bases and scored twice.

The Oakland shortstop built the A's first run almost all by himself in the opening inning. He drilled a 3-3 pitch from Tiger starter Woodie Fryman for a single to center and stole second on the next pitch.

After a long game of cat and mouse between Fryman and Campaneris, the shortstop stole third. The Tigers pulled their infield in to cut off the run but Joe Rudi drilled a single to left to give Oakland the edge.

Odom, who faced only 29 batters, two over the minimum, protected the narrow lead until the fifth when the A's sent eight men to the plate.

Pinch hitter George Hendrick started the rally with a leadoff single. After Odom sacrificed, Campaneris singled Hendrick to third. Matty Alon lined Fryman's next pitch for an RBI-single, with Campaneris taking third on the play.

That finished Fryman and Chris Zachary relieved for Detroit.

In the dirt

Zachary bounced in front of the plate, allowing Campaneris to score. Then he walked Rudi with the fourth hit, a wild pitch that moved him to third.

Pinch runner Reggie Jackson greeted him with a double, scoring two more runs.

The best-of-five series now moves to Detroit Tuesday. The A's need only one more victory to eliminate the Tigers and move into the World Series against the National League champion.

Sunday's Line Scores

Cincinnati 5, Oakland 3

Pittsburgh 5, Detroit 1

Baltimore 5, Minnesota 3

Los Angeles 5, Kansas City 3

San Francisco 5, Chicago 3

St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3

Atlanta 5, New York 3

San Diego 5, Houston 3

Seattle 5, Texas 3

Washington 5, Milwaukee 3

Arizona 5, San Diego 3

Colorado 5, Los Angeles 3

San Francisco 5, Chicago 3

St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3

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Colorado 5, Los Angeles 3

San Francisco 5, Chicago 3

St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3



THE BIG ERROR—Gene Tenace of Oakland dives into third as the throw from Al Kaline skips under the glove of Detroit's Aurelio Rodriguez. Tenace scored the winning run on the error as Oakland rallied to win the first playoff game, 3-2, in American League.

Aaron Wins By 3 Strokes In Paris Golf

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—Tommy Aaron finished the fourth round of the Lancome golf tournament with a two-under-par 70 today for a three-stroke victory and the \$33,000 first prize.

Aaron finished at 279, nine under par. Tom Weiskopf had birdies on the last five holes to take second place with a final round 67 and a total of 282. Gary Player finished with a 70, for 283.

Arnold Palmer, the defending champion, shot a fourth-round 68 for a 285 and fourth place. Doug Sanders was fifth at 286.

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USC Beats Stanford On Bad Center Snap

From Wire Dispatches

STANFORD, Calif., Oct. 8.—Top-ranked Southern California, helped by a bad center snap, cracked a tie at the end of the first half and sophomore quarterback Pat Haden ran and passed the Trojans to a 30-21 victory yesterday over Stanford.

The turning point came on Bill Reid's snap over punter Dave Ottmar's head with 1:31 left in the second quarter. The ball went to the Trojans to a 30-21 victory yesterday over Stanford.

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